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BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Ten Year Plan For Development

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TEN YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT

1973-1974

to

1983-1984

PREPARED BY

Broward Community College, Office of Development and Federal Programs
in conjunction with other personnel at the College.

3-15-79

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND PLANNING FACTORS

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND PLANNING FACTORS

In 1968-69 Broward Community College engaged the firm of Rothrock, Reynolds, and Reynolds, Inc. to conduct a study and develop, in conjunction with College personnel, a TEN YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT for the College.

As recommended in the 1968-69 TEN YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT, Broward County is divided into three sectors for the purpose of planning facilities and educational services of the College. Each sector is to contain a campus and urban centers may be located in areas of heavy population concentration or other identifiable groupings to provide educational opportunities supplementary to those available at the campuses. Campuses and centers are augmented by community classrooms scattered throughout the service sector. Community classrooms may be located in schools, churches, other public institutions such as the County Jail, or any facility suitable for educational purposes.

The College is presently a multi-location institution serving in excess of 15,000 full- and part-time students at two campuses, two urban centers, and numerous community classrooms.

College Sectors

North Campus - The North Campus serves that area of Broward County located between the Palm Beach County line and Oakland Park Boulevard. It is located just off Hammondville Road and is bordered on its eastern boundary by the Sunshine State Parkway.

Central Campus - The Central Campus sector includes that area of Broward County south of Oakland Park Boulevard to South New River Canal (along Griffin Road) east to Southwest 40th Avenue, northeast on a diagonal to U.S. 1, and then east to Port Everglades. The Central Campus is located on Davie Road just south of State Road 84.

South Campus - The area designated for service by a South Campus is currently being served by the Central Campus. The South Campus sector includes that area of Broward County extending from the Dade County line north to the southern boundary of the Central Sector. Negotiations are in progress to obtain a site for the South Campus.

Urban Centers

The College presently has urban centers located in Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood. Both centers occupy leased facilities.

Exhibit I-1 at the end of this chapter illustrates the College Campus Sectors and the location of facilities.

Growth of the College

The College has experienced an increase in student enrollment from 998 students in 1960-61 to over 15,000 in 1972-73 serving a County with a population that has grown from 333,946 residents to an estimated resident population of 763,300 during the same time period.

Planning

As a comprehensive community college with a highly diversified student body commuting to College locations, Broward Community College's Administrative Officers and the District Board of Trustees are cognizant of the need for careful planning in location of facilities, capital outlay, instructional programs, organization and staffing and its many services to the community. Philosophical objectives and goals of the College, population characteristics, economic characteristics, student enrollment patterns, and accessibility are prime factors to be considered when planning for the College.

This report is the result of a study of Broward County's current and future educational needs as they relate to a ten year development period for the College and is to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Examine recommendations and suggestions contained in the 1968-69 plan and amend or revise as necessary,
2. Study the current status of the College,
3. Update information and develop essential facts on which to base sound decisions.

To accomplish these objectives it will be necessary to:

1. Consider current and future basic objectives, goals and values of the College,
2. Update demographic and economic data on Broward County, Southeastern Florida, the State of Florida, and in the Nation.
3. Consider the implications of data gathered in terms of academic and general education needs as they relate to the future growth of student enrollment at the College,
4. Translate community need and College objectives into academic programs to be offered over a specific period and make recommendations as to curricula, areas of concentration, faculty mix, and other pertinent information,
5. Determine on a square foot basis physical facilities and functional space requirements needed to implement the academic program,
6. Determine the need for additional locations to accommodate the rapidly expanding population of Broward County,
7. Develop cost projections for proposed capital outlay projects,
8. Review organization for administration and consider future organization for the College.

Statistical data has been updated annually since the original document was prepared, but no narrative has been written to accompany the updated material. This report has been prepared to provide a comprehensive current plan for development through a ten year period. Data will be under continuous review and will be updated as necessary.

BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
PHILOSOPHY AND PURPOSE

Philosophy

Because Broward Community College is committed to the ideal of the worth and dignity of the individual, its underlying philosophy is to provide opportunities for youth and adults to develop themselves for a purposeful, gratifying, and useful life in a democratic society. The College accepts the national goal of providing at least two years of education beyond the high school level. Paramount in such education are programs of study designed to fit the needs of students with varying educational and vocational goals and those which provide co-curricular activities and community services consistent with the concept of the community junior college. Operating in the larger context of local, state, regional, and national higher education patterns, the College seeks to respond to the needs of the individual at his level of ability and development.

Purpose

Broward Community College has as its main purpose the following:

1. To provide programs which parallel the first two years of degree programs in four-year colleges and universities.
2. To provide educational opportunities for students who do not plan to complete a four-year degree program, but who can profit from the pursuit of a one-year and/or two-year program of technical, health, semi-professional and occupational education beyond the high school level.
3. To provide programs for students which will enrich their cultural lives and to improve their personal efficiency.
4. To serve as an educational and cultural center for Broward County and South Florida.
5. To provide special services, courses, and programs for groups with particular needs such as the culturally deprived, the senior citizens, those who need to learn new skills, and those who have specialized needs that can be met by short term credit and non-credit courses, seminars, lectures, and classes, including regular offerings.

The Statement of Philosophy and Purposes shown above should provide the foundation for all planning, both short and long range.

VARIABLES WHICH MAY HAVE AN EFFECT ON PLANNING

Planning is based on the best available data and interpretation of those data. There are some factors which may have an effect on the College and its growth but which are not clearly defined at this time. Some of these factors are discussed below.

Energy Crisis

Although rumors of a fuel shortage were circulating as early as January 1973, shortages did not become apparent to the public until late in 1973. At that time fuel for vehicles, heating, air conditioning, and generating electricity, etc. became less attainable. Gasoline has become difficult to obtain (or one's ability to purchase it has been limited). Public institutions, industry, business establishments, and private citizens have been urged to conserve energy by the elimination of unnecessary lighting, reduction of air conditioning and heating, and reduction of gasoline usage.

As this report is being written, no one seems able to give a clear assessment of the situation or how long it will exist. A prolonged shortage or crisis could have some of the following consequences for the College:

1. Students may encounter difficulty in obtaining transportation to College locations. This could have an adverse effect on enrollment. Emergency planning may be necessary to alleviate these conditions and alternate proposals offered for transportation. Establishment of more centers may be needed to "bring the College to the students" and eliminate some of the need for motorized vehicular travel to college locations. Leased facilities would be especially desirable to meet these needs.
2. Retraining programs may be needed to develop new job skills for persons losing their jobs as a direct or indirect consequence of the energy crisis.
3. Academic programs may be developed to meet employment needs in new jobs created by new technologies and changing socio-economic trends.
4. Future facilities may have to be designed to take full advantage of favorable climatic conditions. Buildings may be designed to permit circulation of fresh air through open windows rather than relying on air conditioning. Solar heat may be an alternate heating method.

Declining Birth Rate

The United States is experiencing a decline in the birth rate as the result of changing attitudes toward family planning. This factor may have greater impact in Broward County and South Florida because of the preponderence of in-migrating retirees and persons in more mature age categories. College programs and services may need to be structured to appeal to this large segment of the resident population.

Removal of Involuntary Draft and Veteran Enrollment

While male students were receiving deferment from military service if enrolled full-time in an institution of higher learning, colleges benefited from the enrollment of many draft-age students. When the draft was eliminated, so was the incentive for some students to attend college.

Returning veterans have been an important segment of college student enrollment since World War II. With the end of the Vietnamese War, the number of veterans eligible for financial assistance while attending college has been reduced.

Increased Mobility of American Population

As America's society has changed from one based on agriculture to one based on technology, the population has become increasingly mobile and this has resulted in changes in socio-economic patterns. In addition to creating some difficulty in projecting student enrollment, this also affects academic programs. Not only must they meet the needs of employers in Broward County, but must be designed to produce employable graduates for other areas of the State and Nation. Retraining is also needed as new technologies are developed and some skills become obsolete.

Increased Leisure Time

Today's society has more leisure hours than at any other time in history. Modern technology has freed man from many of the tedious tasks that occupied him just a few years ago. As a comprehensive community college, Broward Community College has a responsibility to its constituency to provide programs designed to help them use their leisure time safely and well.

Decrease of the Baccalaureate Degree in the Market Place

Job vacancies are primarily in the trade or technical areas. Trends have developed in recent years in which employers place less emphasis on the need for a four-year degree from college. A comprehensive community college is in a good position to train students for technical and mid-management positions.

The National Economy

Experts in economics and investment are having difficulty interpreting the status of the national economy and predicting future trends. This, coupled with fuel and other shortages and inflation, has created concern about the economy thus making people more conservative in their spending patterns and could have an adverse effect on college enrollment. It is difficult to project costs and needs in College facilities and staffing because of the unpredictable economic situation.

Employment and job requirements are also based on the national economy. Fluctuations in the economy and changing socio-economic trends make skills obsolete or unsalable in the marketplace. College programs must be based on economic factors in addition to educational requirements. Often, these trends are not evident far enough in advance for long range academic planning.

Government Agencies and Bodies

Plans and actions by governmental bodies may have a profound effect on College planning and are not predictable on a long term basis. Federal and State requirements and regulations have great impact on programs offered and funds received by the College. Federal, State, Regional, County, and municipal agencies influence future growth of the College and its services through proposed transportation plans, land use, governmental services and many other ways.

There is a growing trend to require special educational programs to meet licensing requirements for several occupations. The community college is frequently the most appropriate institution for providing these programs. It is not possible, however to foresee all these requirements for inclusion in long range planning.

Broward County's Public School System

Public school enrollment, plans, and projections have a great effect on the long range plans of the College. It is necessary for the College to be aware of plans adopted by the Broward County School Board and maintain sufficient flexibility to adjust College plans and programs to meet the changing needs of public school graduates.

The Public's Image of Broward Community College and Continuing Education

As the College institutes new programs and adapts others to respond to the needs and interests of the more mature segments of the County's population, they will become more aware of the College and its wide range of educational services. A greater perception of the role of a comprehensive community college should result among the residents of the County.

Emphasis on continuing or lifelong education provides opportunities for many citizens to expand their horizons and acquire new or increased skills for employment.

It would be almost impossible to develop long range plans for many of these programs since they frequently are developed to respond to an immediate community need or interest.

TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE

Accessibility is a key factor when considering additional locations for the College. The College with its non-domiciled commuter student body must carefully evaluate transportation volume, routes, and modes when considering sites for locations in addition to other factors to be discussed in other chapters of this report.

Land Use also has a bearing on College locations. Zoning of surrounding areas is very important when considering locations, and the use of these lands may have great influence on student enrollment.

Transportation

Private automobiles appear to be the most popular mode of transportation within Broward County. It has been estimated there were 445,600 resident automobiles in Broward County in 1973.[1] This figure does not include the number of automobiles on Broward streets and highways belonging to winter tourists.

Adequate traffic arteries have not been constructed in Broward County to carry the large volume of vehicular traffic. Plans have been developed for new or enlarged traffic arteries and for mass transit routes, but no completion date has been given for these plans. Availability of funds and land acquisition have delayed completion of roads in the past and will probably continue to hamper completion of transportation routes.

Mass transportation in Broward County is currently provided by the Broward County Transit Authority which maintains bus routes throughout the county. Several routes may be utilized by students to each location of the College.

County-wide Existing Arteries

University Drive - extends from the Dade County line northward through Coral Springs. An uncompleted portion in Davie makes it necessary to take an alternate route through that area.

Florida Sunshine Parkway (toll road) - This high-speed, limited access route extends from the Dade County line through Broward County to the Palm Beach County line. It is highly congested and access is difficult at peak hours. Collection of tolls makes many students reluctant to use this artery.

U.S. 441 - Extends from the Dade County line through Broward County to Palm Beach County. It is highly congested and heavily built-up on each side with strip shopping facilities.

U.S. 1 (Federal Highway) - Extends from Dade County through Broward County to Palm Beach County. Highly congested and lined with strip shopping facilities. This route is hard to travel.

I-95 - High speed, limited access interstate highway. Incomplete at the time of this update, however, construction is in progress on the Broward County portion and should be completed in 1974.

1. Research Department, Broward County Area Planning Board, Broward County, Florida, 1973.

A1A - Extends from Dade County through Broward County along the beach areas. Continuity is interrupted in the area of Port Everglades and it is necessary to use Federal Highway around the Port. This is a highly congested road bordered by condominium apartments, motels, and businesses.

Major East/West Arteries are:

The Miramar/Hallandale Parkway - Located in South Broward extending from A1A to University Drive.

Hollywood Boulevard - Extends from A1A westward to U.S. 27.

Griffin Road - Extends from U.S.1 westward to U.S. 27.

Alligator Alley (S.R. 84) - Extends from U.S. 1 to the Florida West Coast. This is a multi-lane highway in the eastern portion and narrowing to two lanes just west of the Sunshine Parkway. The eastern portion is highly congested and lined with strip shopping facilities.

Broward Boulevard - Extends from U.S.1 to Hiatus Road.

Sunrise Boulevard - Extends from A1A westward to University Drive. Heavily congested. An access road to Sunshine Parkway and bordered by strip shopping facilities and industry.

Oakland Park Boulevard - Extends from A1A to University Drive. Congested.

Commercial Boulevard - It is an access road to the Florida Sunshine Parkway and heavily congested. Strip shopping and industry create heavy traffic.

Atlantic Boulevard and Hammondville Road - Combined, these roads extend from A1A to U.S.441. Congested.

Sample Road - Extends from U.S. 1 through Coral Springs.

During peak daily periods these traffic arteries carry far too large a load and in the winter tourist season, the traffic is swelled by large numbers of tourist's vehicles. Access to all areas of the County, including College locations is difficult during the rush hours.

Proposed Mass Transit System

In June 1973 the Broward County Area Planning Board published a map showing proposed routes for mass transit. The proposed routes are as follows:

North-South Routes: In the eastern portion of the County the routes will basically follow the Florida East Coast Line tracks and Dixie Highway. In the western portion the route will basically follow University Drive.

East-West Routes: Beginning in the southern portion of the County and moving north the routes will basically parallel or follow Hollywood Boulevard, Griffin Road, Oakland Park Boulevard, Atlantic Boulevard and just north of Sample Road.

Proposed Expressways

North-South Routes

U.S. No. 27 in western Broward County.

184th Avenue a six lane artery extending from Dade County and terminating at S.R. 84.

I-75 - Extending from Dade County through Broward to Palm Beach County.

148th Avenue - A six lane artery extending from Dade County to S.R. 84. At some points will be combined with I-75.

Flamingo Road - A principal artery extending from Dade County to the western terminus of Oakland Park Boulevard.

Sunshine State Parkway - A Homestead extension will be added in South Broward County to connect with the existing roadway, beginning at a point slightly west of 148th Avenue and running diagonally to Flamingo Road, then east to connect with the existing turnpike.

U.S. 441 or S.R. 7 - A six lane artery through Broward County.

I-95 - To extend the entire length of the County when completed.

Powerline Road - A six lane artery extending from Oakland Park Boulevard north to Palm Beach County.

U.S. 1- A six lane artery extending the entire length of the County.

East-West Routes

Beginning in the southern portion of the County and moving north the major east-west arteries, as proposed, will be:

Hallandale Beach Boulevard - a six lane artery extending from U.S. 27 to the beach.

Hollywood Boulevard - A six lane artery from U.S. 27 to the Beach.

Griffin Road - A six lane artery from U.S. 27 to Port Everglades.

S.R. 84 - A six lane artery extending through Broward County to Port Everglades.

Broward Boulevard - Six lanes extending from Flamingo Road to U.S.1.

Sunrise Boulevard - Six lanes extending from I-75 to the beach.

Oakland Park Boulevard - Six lanes extending from I-75 to the beach.

Commercial Boulevard - Six lanes extending from I-75 to the beach.

Atlantic Boulevard - Six lanes extending from I-75 to the beach.

Sample Road - Six lanes extending from I-75 to the beach.

Hillsboro Boulevard and Holmberg Road - Six lanes extending from I-75 to the beach.

In addition to the major arteries listed above, numerous minor arterials and collectors are proposed to help alleviate congestion and speed transportation in Broward County. [NOTE: These maps do not indicate anticipated completion dates for these improvements.]

Roadways in Relation to Population

Reference should be made to Exhibit I-1 to relate proposed road systems to the estimated current and projected resident population, and college locations.

Accessibility of College Locations

Exhibit I-1 proposed transit routes and College locations, shows locations of the two existing College campuses are well chosen.

The North Campus is located on Hammondville Road and is presently accessible from Hammondville Road/Atlantic Boulevard, U.S. 441 (S.R. 7) Powerline Road and Sample Road.

The Central Campus, located on Davie Road, is accessible from University Drive/Davie Road, U.S. 441, S.R. 84 and other smaller roadways.

Both locations are just west of the Florida Sunshine Parkway; however, student traffic on this highway is light due to the collection of tolls.

The Fort Lauderdale Center/College Administrative Office Building is readily accessible by Broward Boulevard, Andrews Avenue, and Federal Highway. Since it is located in the heart of Fort Lauderdale's business center there are many major streets providing access that are too numerous to mention. Ready access to Central Campus may be provided via Andrews Avenue/S R 84 and access to the North Campus may be via Powerline Road or the Florida Sunshine Parkway.

Travel between the Campuses may be accomplished via the turnpike, U.S. 441, and several feeder routes.

The Hollywood Center is adjacent to Memorial Hospital in Hollywood and may be reached via Hollywood Boulevard, Sheridan Street, U.S. 441, I-95, and several feeder streets.

The site under consideration in Pembroke Pines for a South Campus is ideally situated for accessibility. The site is located on one east-west route of the proposed mass transit system and is near the University Drive route for north/south travel. It is presently afforded accessibility via Hollywood Boulevard, University Drive, the turnpike, U.S. 441, and Pembroke Road. Proposed roads will increase accessibility with both Hollywood Boulevard and University Drive being recommended as principal arteries. Other major arteries will serve as feeder roadways for students.

Additional Centers

In evaluating the locations for additional centers, accessibility should be a main factor for consideration. Because centers are usually located to serve a population concentration or other identifiable grouping, pedestrian and bicycle traffic patterns and public transportation systems should be included in the evaluation process. Availability of parking facilities, either public or college owned or leased should also be considered.

Leased facilities for College centers appear to be particularly desirable since they permit greater flexibility for service. New ones may be established and others phased out as necessary.

Land Use Projections

As this document is being written, hearings are being conducted throughout Broward County on proposed land use recommendations. Based on these proposals and input from residents of the County at these hearings, and other pertinent factors, it is anticipated a County-wide land use plan will be adopted.

As soon as this information is completed it will become part of this document to serve as an additional tool in long range planning for Broward Community College.

Summary on Planning

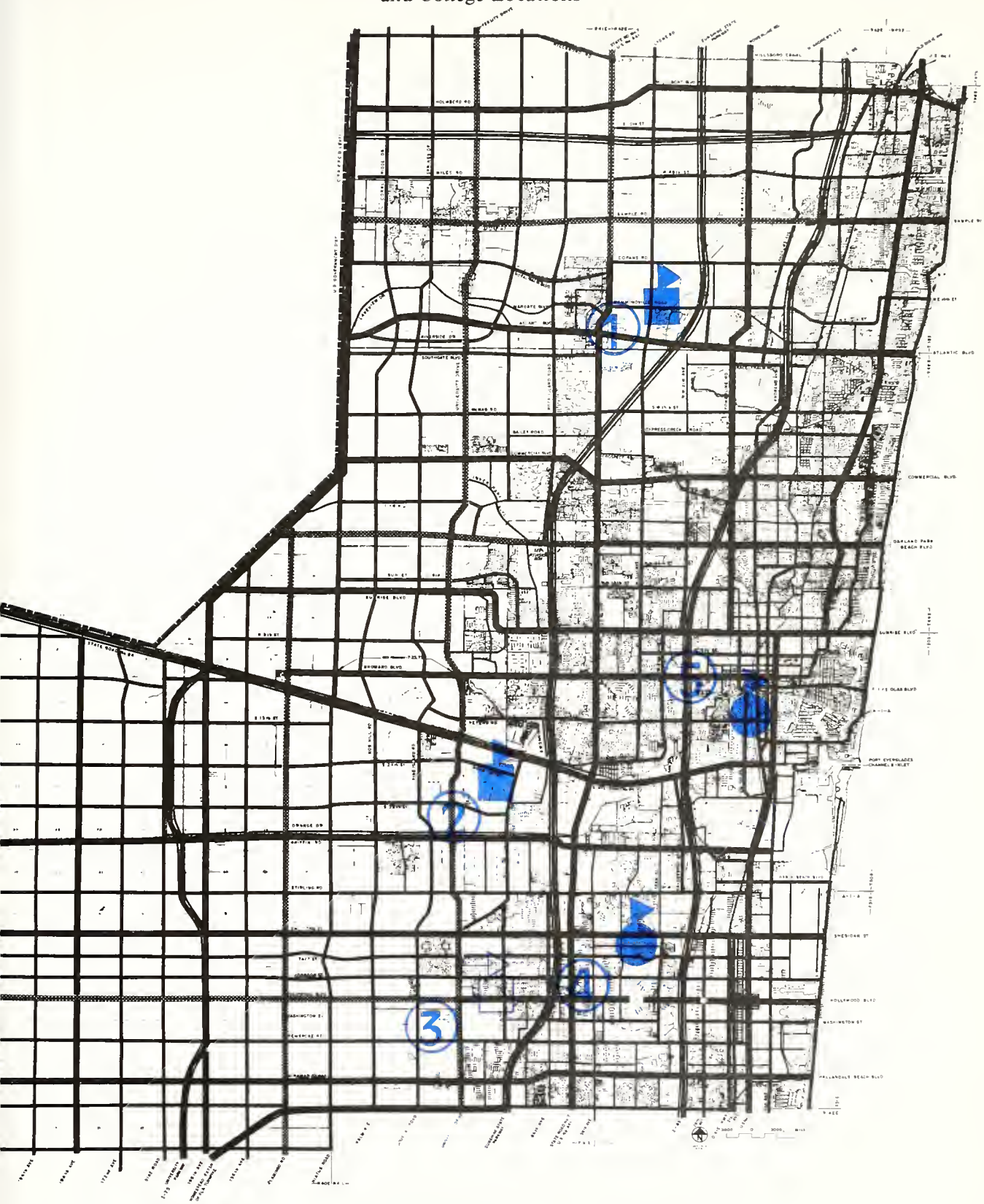
Planning for educational facilities and services is a very complex process in which many factors have a bearing. Each subject discussed in the chapters of this document have some relation to long range planning.

Population growth and concentration, economic growth and concentration of industrial and commercial activities, student origin and enrollment potential, transportation, and other factors must be considered when evaluating a proposed College location. The types of students the College is, and will be, serving is a prime consideration in planning facilities and the programs to be offered.

Additional consideration must be given to availability of capital outlay funds. Because of the limited amounts of capital outlay monies available for use at Broward Community College, priorities must be established for use of these monies. Some of these priorities will be discussed in a later chapter.

PROPOSED TRANSIT ROUTES
and College Locations

Exhibit I-1



orth Campus
ntral Campus
oposed site for South Campus
ollywood Center
ort Lauderdale Center and College Offices

CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BROWARD COUNTY

CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BROWARD COUNTY

In the development and operation of any community college, the characteristics and needs of the community must be considered. Development plans take their shape in relation to the particular population and economy of the area served by the College.

Population Growth

Florida is one of the fastest growing states in the Nation and Broward County is situated in one of the fast growth areas of the State. The population in 1950 was slightly under 84,000. In 1960 it had climbed to 333,946 and the 1970 census counted 620,100 residents.

The Broward County Area Planning Board estimated a resident population of 763,300 in March 1973 or an increase of 143,200 persons since 1970. Exhibits II-1 and II-2 reflect the 1970 and 1973 resident population distribution by numbered census tract. These illustrate very graphically the westward population movement.

"Over 96% of the population growth in Broward County between April 1970 and April 1973 was due to in-migration. Natural increase (births less deaths) accounted for only 5,100 of the . . . increase in population between April 1970 and April 1973." [1]

There are many variables that might affect population growth during future years, and this makes it difficult to project population increases.

The Broward County Area Planning Board is projecting a population of 1,230,000 residents by 1990. This figure is far more conservative than that forecast by others. In October 1973, THE BROWARD ECONOMIST stated, "According to the latest symptomatic data available, the population of Broward County is currently increasing at the rate of nearly 1,300 persons per week. If this pace continues as expected the population of Broward County will reach 832,000 by April 1974."

If this rate of increase were to continue to the end of this decade the population could be approximately 1,237,600 residents.

The following exhibits reflect the distribution of the population by numbered census tracts and are divided into the College's sectors:

Exhibit II-1 - Resident Population based on the 1970 census.

Exhibit II-2 - 1973 Resident Population based on estimates by the Area Planning Board.

Exhibit II-3 - 1990 Resident Population based on projections by the Area Planning Board.

1. THE BROWARD ECONOMIST (Broward County, Florida: Broward Bancshares, Inc., Oct. 1973) Vol. 2, No. 4

The College's North Sector experienced the most rapid population increase between 1970 and 1973, growing 32.8 per cent. Greatest growth occurred in Margate, Coral Springs, North Lauderdale, and Tamarac--all located in the Western portion of the populous areas. Projections for 1990 forecast continued growth in these areas making them the centers of highest resident population. Increases in resident population also occurred along the beach and the northeastern portion of Fort Lauderdale; however, the greatest growth in the years between 1973 and 1990 is projected for the western portion of the sector.

The College's Central Sector was second in rate of growth, experiencing an increase of 22.5 per cent over 1970, based on estimates of the 1973 population. The largest rate of population growth was in the Sunrise and Lauderhill areas, and other western sections.

The Southern Sector increased at the rate of 16.6 per cent between 1970 and 1973. Rapid population increases occurred in the Western areas, primarily in Hallandale, Pembroke Pines and Miramar.

Age of Population

The following exhibits represent distribution of Broward County residents in 1970 by age group.

Exhibit II-4 - Nineteen years of age and under

Exhibit II-5 - Ages 20-59 years of age

Exhibit II-6 - Ages 60 and over.

Persons 65 years of age and over represent approximately 19 per cent of the total County population. Nationally, around ten per cent of the population is in this age category. It has been estimated this age group grew by 35,000 persons in Broward County from April 1970 to April 1973.

The age profile for the United States shows a general pyramid effect with fewer persons in each successively older age group while Broward County's profile shows a distinct bulge in the older age groups.

The 20 to 64 age group represented approximately 51 per cent of the County's population in April 1970 and this had increased to 53 per cent in 1973.

The younger age groups are decreasing in proportion to the total population. In April 1970 approximately 24 per cent of the total population of the County was between the ages of 5 and 19 and this age group had decreased in 1973 to approximately 22 per cent. The National average for this age group is around 29 per cent.

Based on the 1970 census, 6-1/2 per cent of the County's residents were under five years of age. The National percentage for this group was 8-1/2 and the Broward percentage had decreased to six per cent by 1973.

SOURCE: THE BROWARD ECONOMIST, Broward County, Florida Broward Bancshares, Inc., October, 1973.

Educational Level of Broward County Population

"Nearly half of Broward County adults over 25 had completed high school in 1960 . . . the median number of school years completed was 11.9. [1]

Based on the 1970 census, approximately one-third of the residents over 25 years of age had completed high school. The median number of school years completed had risen to 12.2.[2] This figure is identical to the national record for number of school years completed.[3]

Based on the 1970 census, minority groups age 25 and over had the following educational levels:

The Black population had completed a median number of 8.8 school years and slightly over one-fifth of the population had graduated from high school.[4]

The Spanish Language population had completed 12.2 median years of school and nearly three-fifths of the population had completed high school.[5]

[NOTE: Educational levels, and percentage of high school graduates for the general population includes both Black and Spanish language Population figures.]

Summary on Population Characteristics

The phenomenal population growth discussed in this chapter is indicative of Broward's attraction to persons desiring to relocate, especially retirees. The influx of older residents is creating a population profile with a bulge in the older age groups.

"The in-migrant retiree coupled with workers to provide him with services will continue to play a major role in Broward County's population increase. All of South Florida, including Broward County, will continue to draw thousands seeking the sun in their retirement years as South Florida is the only region in the continental United States with a sub-tropical climate."[6]

In relation to numerical increases, if current in-migration trends continue unchanged the County could be faced with accomodating 617,500 additional people within this decade---almost double the 1970 population of 620,100. The Broward County Area Planning Board is projecting a resident population of 1,230,000 by the year 1990.

The population increases have shifted away from the easternmost portion of the approximately one-half of Broward County that is subject to development and will be located in the western portion. Beach areas and established areas in the center of the populated portion of the County will continue to increase in population, but at a slower rate than the western portion.

1. Rothrock, Reynolds and Reynolds, Inc., TEN YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT, Vol. 1, March 1969, page 11.
2. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing: 1970, page P-12.
3. Jones, Elise C., FLORIDA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1972, Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida Press, June 1972, page 110.
4. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing: 1970, page P-45.
5. Ibid, page P-51.
6. THE BROWARD ECONOMIST, Broward County, Florida: Broward Bancshares, Inc., October 1973, Vol. 2, No. 4.

Conclusions and Implications:

1. The existing Campuses in the North and Central Service Sectors are well located to serve the present residents of Broward County and the projected population in 1990. They are situated in the approximate east-west center of the service sectors and are well located to serve the westward increases that are expected to occur as the population grows.

2. The site under consideration in Pembroke Pines as a South Campus is ideally situated to serve the estimated 1973 population of 251,067 residents and will be in the approximate east-west geographic center for service to the projected 1990 population.

3. Additional facilities will be needed in all College Service Sectors to serve the rapidly increasing population. The completion of the North Campus should continue as expeditiously as possible since it is located in a sector containing 33 per cent of the 1973 resident population and should be serving 41 per cent by 1990. A need exists for a South Campus at the present time to provide higher education opportunities for the one-third of the County's population currently residing in that sector. It is projected the South Campus Sector will have 380,423 (31 per cent) residents by 1990.

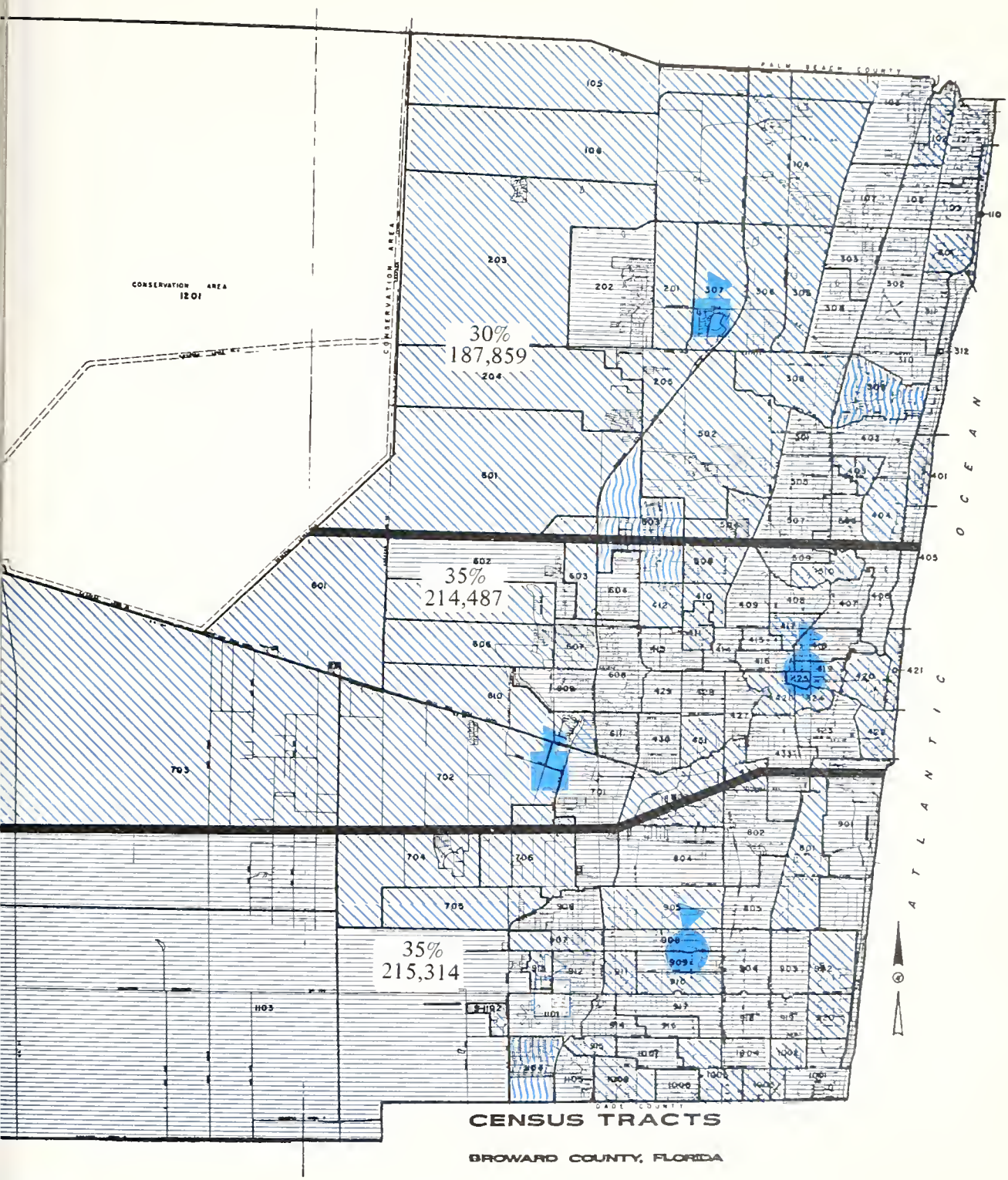
4. Other population concentrations or commercial and business concentrations should be considered for centers in addition to those now in operation in Hollywood and Fort Lauderdale. Areas to be considered should include: Pompano Beach, Margate, Coral Springs, North Lauderdale, Tamarac, Sunrise, Lauderhill, Plantation and Hallandale/Dania. These should be supplemented by use of community classrooms throughout the service sectors.

5. As the older age groups continue to increase and dominate the County's population, they will become an increasingly important segment of the College's constituency. Programs and services designed to meet the needs of mature students should be increased. This should include articulation and recruitment of the mature students, increased emphasis on lifelong education, continuing education, retraining and upgrading for job skills, enrichment, and seminars.

1970 RESIDENT POPULATION

620,100

Exhibit II-1



SOURCE: Broward County
Area Planning Board

0 to 5,999

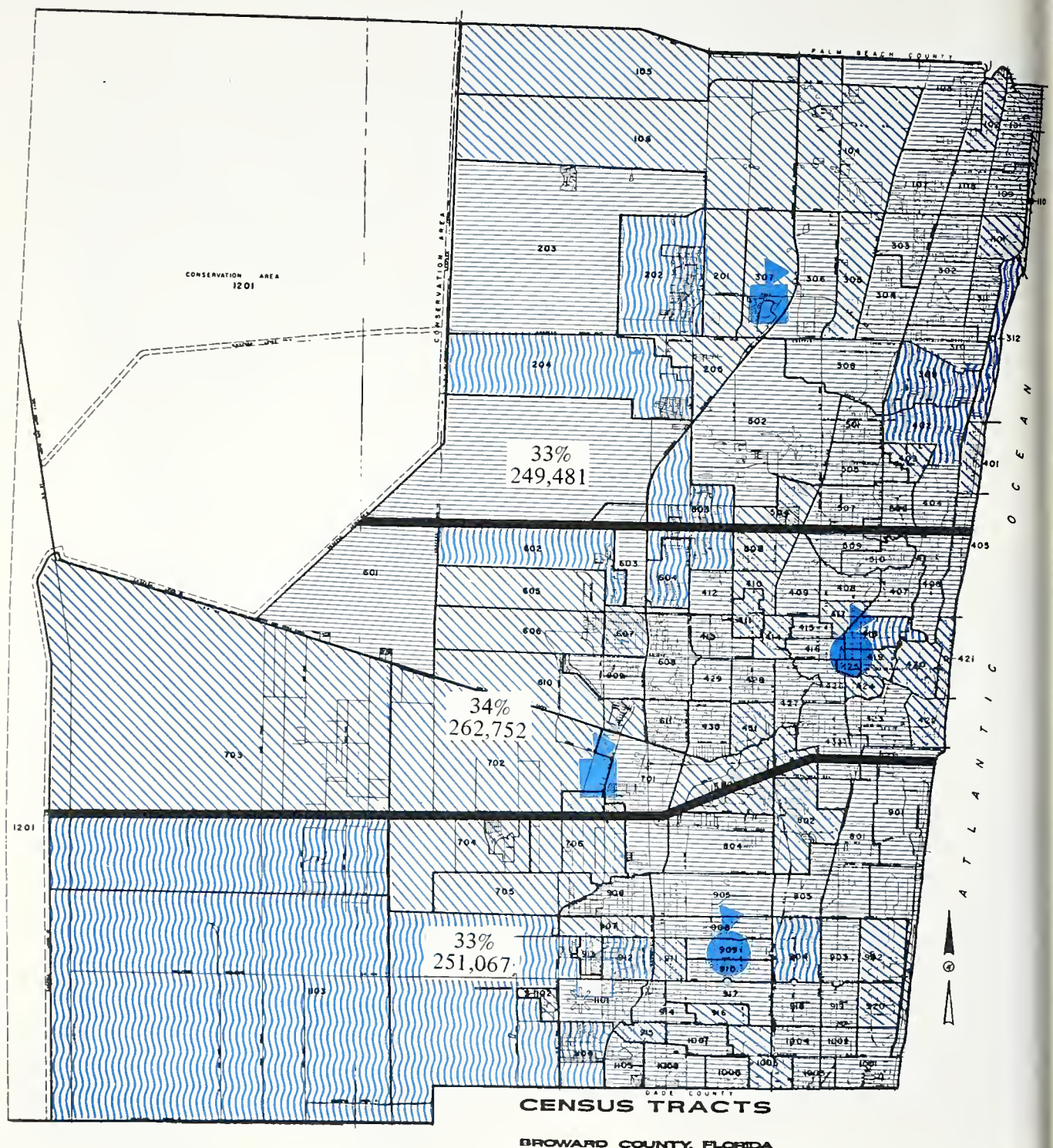
6,000 to 10,999

11,000 to 15,000

NOTE: A 2,440 count has been lost in rounding of figures, and the dividing of census tracts between districts.

1973 RESIDENT POPULATION
763,300

Exhibit II-1



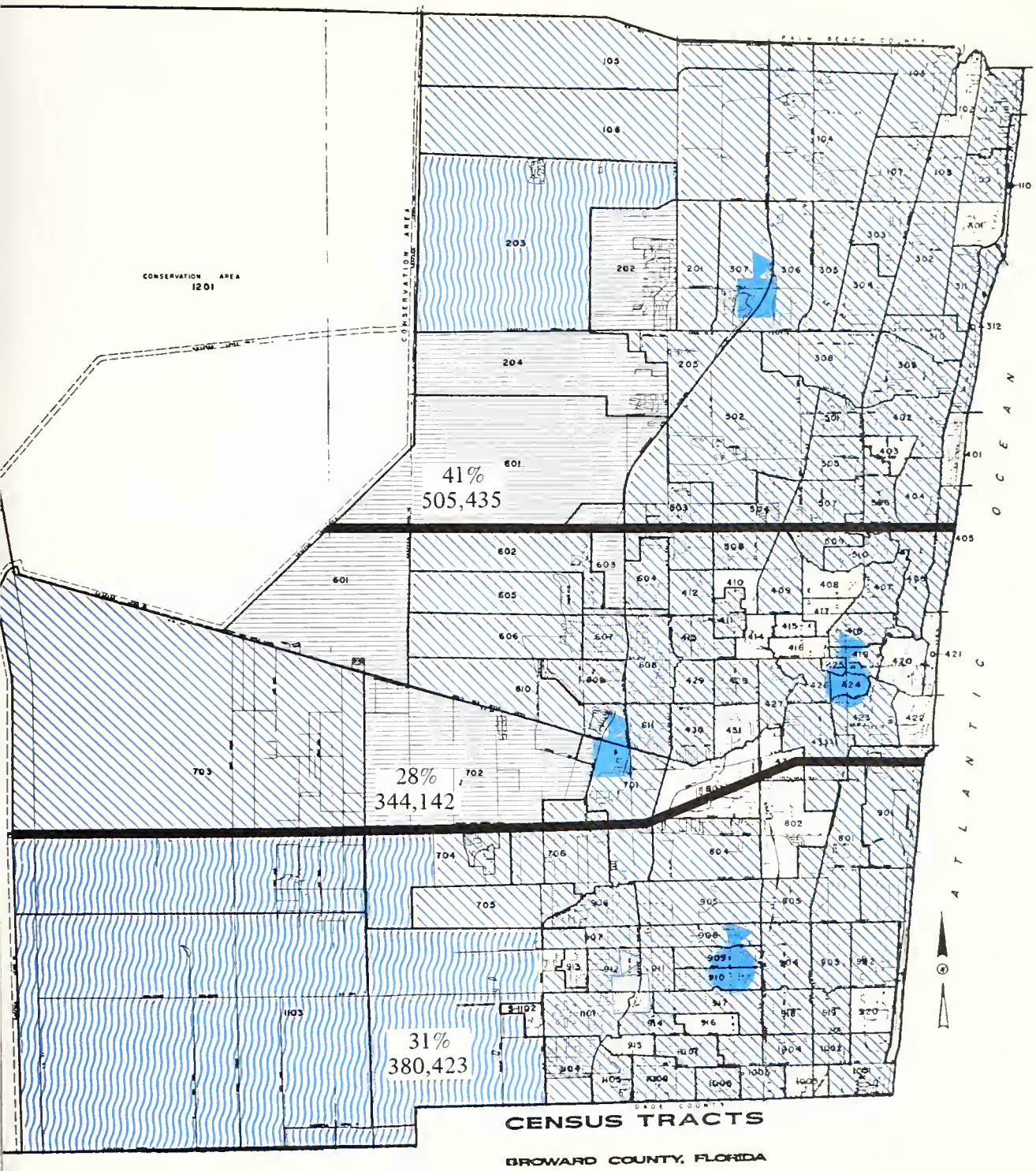
SOURCE: Area Planning Board

0 to 5,999
6000 to 10,999
11000 to 15,999

NOTE: Figures are rounded off to nearest percentage point.

1990 RESIDENT POPULATION
1,230,000

Exhibit II-3



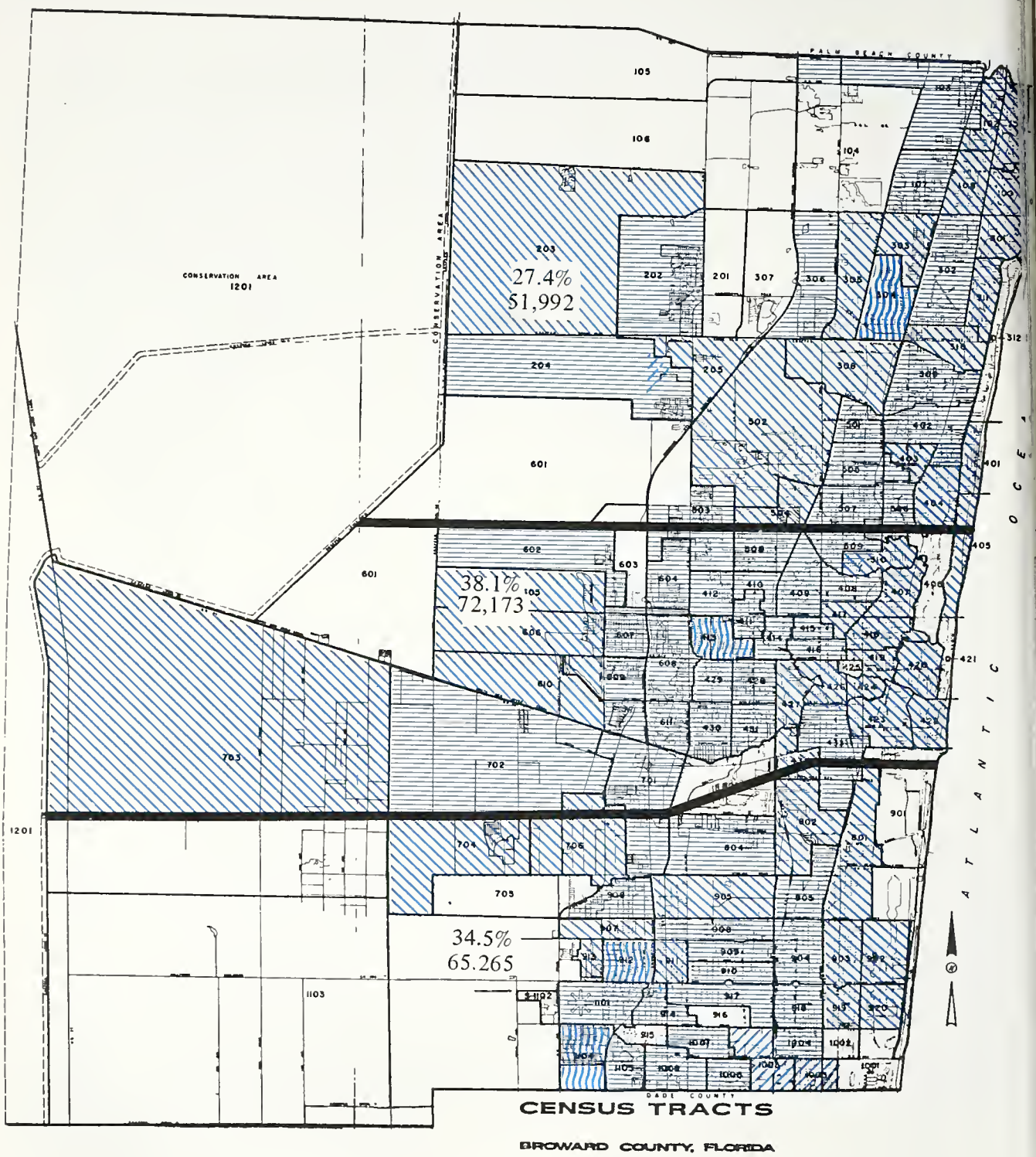
SOURCE: Broward County Area Planning Board

41,000 - 60,000
21,000 - 40,999
5,000 - 20,999

NOTE: Figures are rounded off to nearest percentage point.

1970 RESIDENT POPULATION
19 Years and Under
189,430
30.7%

Exhibit 14

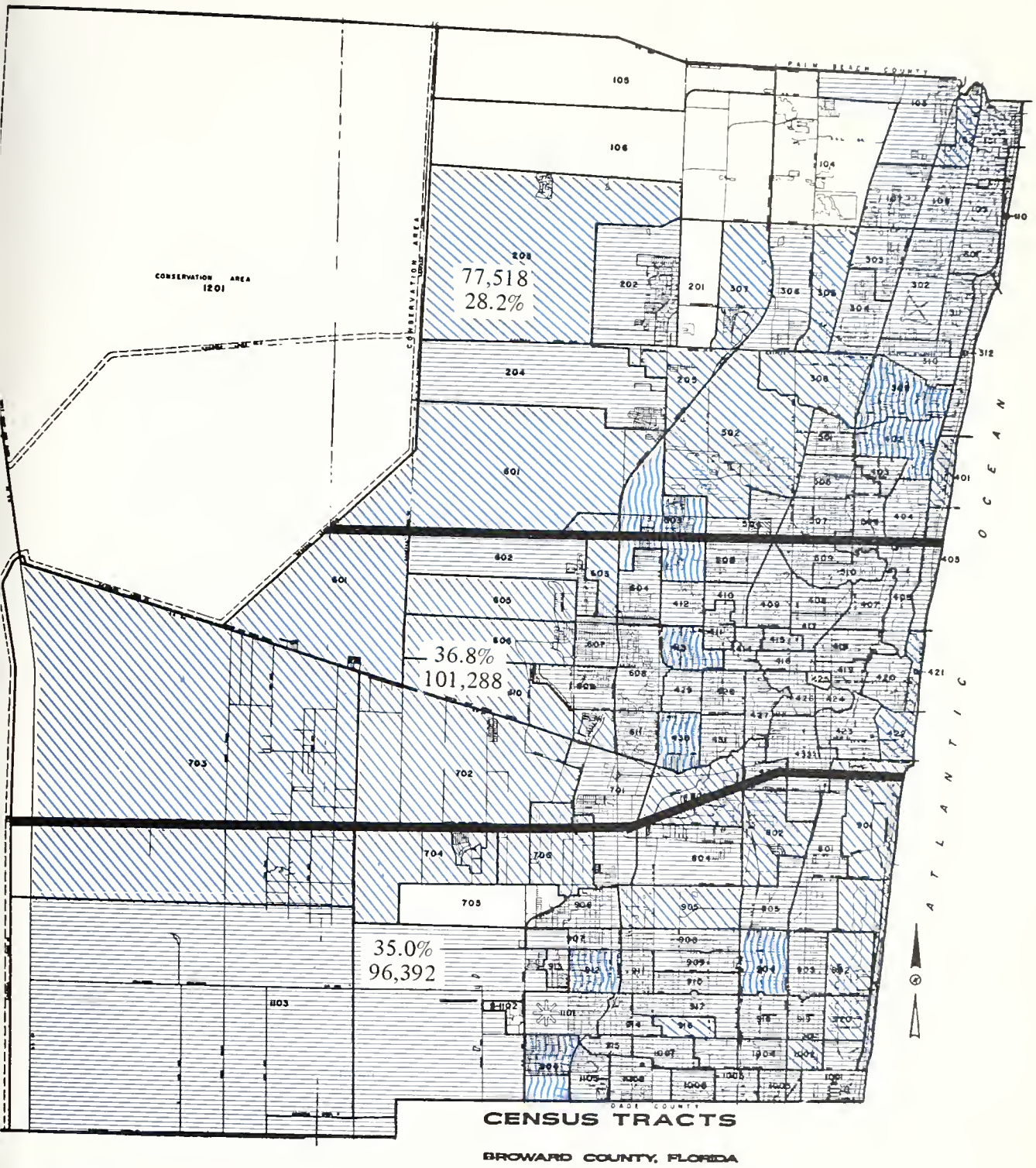


NOTE: A 689 count has been lost in rounding of figures, and the dividing of census tracts between districts.

Exhibit II-5

1970 RESIDENT POPULATION
AGES 20-59 YEARS

275,198
44.6%



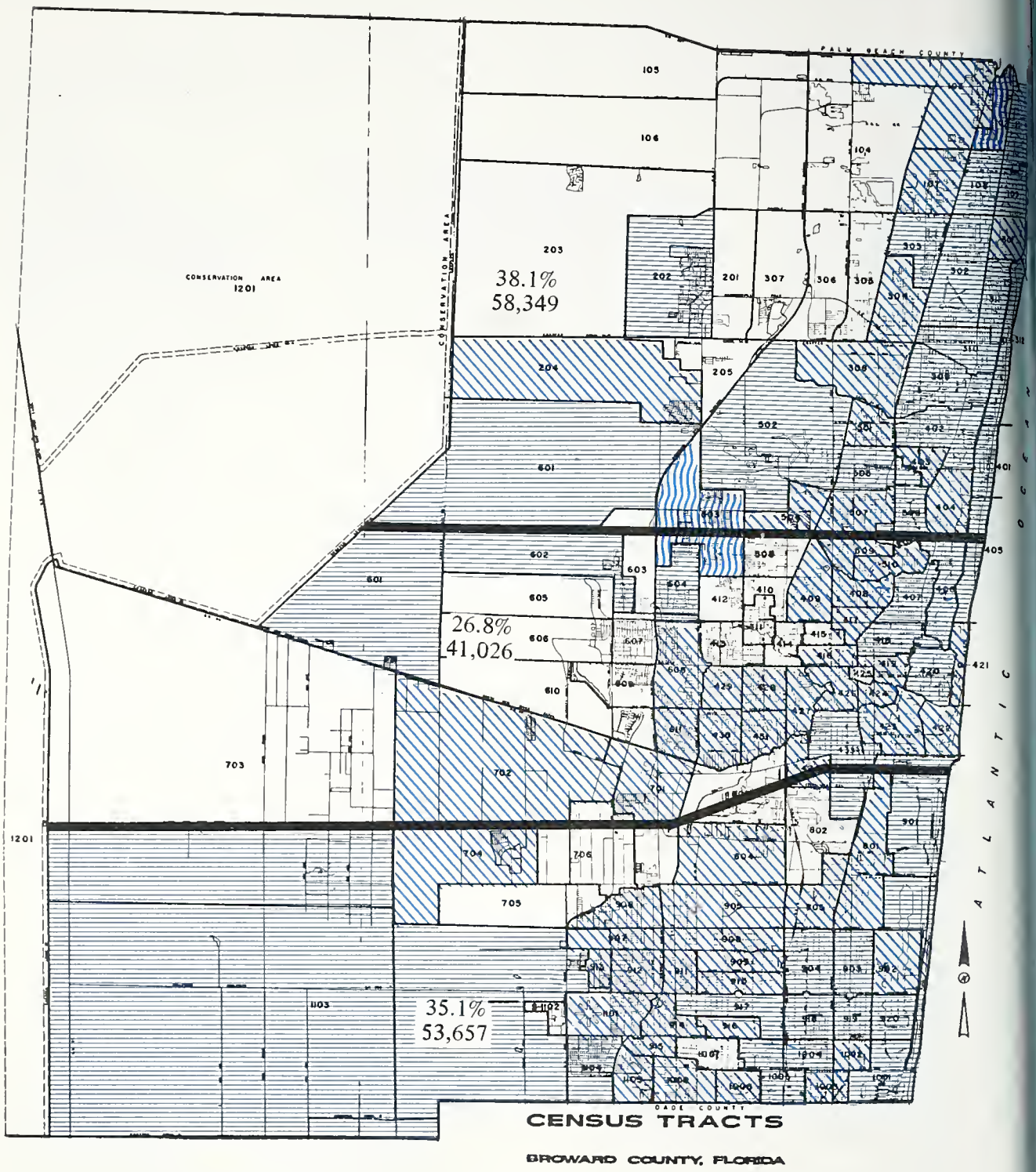
SOURCE: 1970 Census

0 - 499
500 - 1,499
1,500 - 3,499
4,000 - 6,300

NOTE: A 2,170 count has been lost in rounding of figures, and the dividing of census tracts between districts.

Exhibit II-

1970 RESIDENT POPULATION
AGES 60 and OVER
153,032
24.8%



SOURCE: 1970 Census

0 - 499
500 - 1,499
1,500 - 3,499
4,000 - 5,000

NOTE: A 419 count has been gained in rounding of figures, and the dividing of census tracts between districts.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BROWARD COUNTY

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Economic factors have a strong influence on academic planning. Curricula and programs should receive constant review to assure they adequately meet employment needs. This is difficult to accomplish since full data needed for use in planning are not readily available and the rapid changes that occur in the job market make frequent updating of data necessary. There is also a need to balance student preference with job opportunities. This chapter will deal primarily with economic factors and the job markets nationally, in the State of Florida, and in Broward County. A subsequent chapter will relate these needs to academic programs.

Employment on the National Level

Americans are a very mobile people and are no longer remaining in one area from birth to death as was the pattern a few generations ago. Therefore, the College should consider the National and State labor markets as well as that of Broward County and the surrounding counties when considering programs for students. Exhibit III-1 lists employment growth by category in the United States for the year ending February 1973. This shows very clearly the effects of our service/technology oriented economy and the decline in agriculture in relation to the total job market.

Page A-1 of the Appendix is a chart listing estimated job requirements for selected occupations 1970-1975 as projected by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The following is a chart listing earnings by work category in the total United States for the years 1969, 1970, and 1971, and the percentage of increase or decrease each year. The decline of agriculture in relation to the total economy is apparent since it represents only 3.1 per cent of the total earnings while government earnings represent 18.0 per cent and private nonfarm earnings represent 78.9 per cent of the total earnings. Categories experiencing the most rapid rate of increase from 1970 to 1971 were: finance, insurance and real estate at 11.0 per cent; state and local government at 10.3 per cent; contract construction at 8.3 per cent and transportation, communications, and public utilities at 8.3 per cent.

EARNINGS BY WORK CATEGORY
TOTAL UNITED STATES

	1969*	1970*	%Increase or Decrease	1971*	%Increase or Decrease
Total earnings	600,810	636,041	+5.9%	675,058	+6.1%
Farm Earnings	19,889	20,374	+2.4%	20,985	+3.0%
Total Nonfarm Earnings	580,921	615,667	+6.0%	654,073	+6.2%
Government Earnings	101,464	112,332	+10.7%	121,529	+8.2%
Total Federal	42,429	45,750	+7.8%	48,120	+5.2%
Federal Civilian	25,727	28,603	+11.2%	30,682	+7.3%
Military	16,702	17,147	+2.7%	17,438	+1.7%
State & local	59,035	66,582	+12.8%	73,409	+10.3%
Private Nonfarm Earnings	479,457	503,335	+5.0%	532,544	+5.8%
Manufacturing	174,641	176,784	+1.2%	180,704	+2.2%
Mining	5,849	6,388	+9.2%	6,572	+2.9%
Contract Construction	37,093	38,976	+5.1%	42,193	+8.3%
Trans, Communication & Public Utilities	41,683	45,160	+8.3%	48,906	+8.3%
Wholesale & retail trade	98,704	105,285	+6.7%	112,411	+6.8%
Finance, insurance & real estate	31,172	32,667	+4.8%	36,269	+11.0%
Services	88,520	96,233	+8.7%	103,524	+7.6%
Other	1,795	1,842	+2.6%	1,965	+6.5%

*Millions of dollars

Source: Survey of Current Business, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, May 1973, Table 1, p. 32.

Employment in the State of Florida

Exhibit III-2 is a graph showing employment by category in the State of Florida for the year 1972. The highest category of employment was in the trades with 612,700 people followed by 455,300 employees in services and miscellaneous jobs. Government is a close third with 437,500 employees. Manufacturing firms employed 325,800 people and construction accounted for 166,200 jobs.

The Florida Department of Commerce developed projections of employment needs by category for the State of Florida showing replacement needs and new positions for the years 1968 through 1975. This information is contained in pages A-4 through A-9 of the Appendix.

A large number of Floridians are employed in jobs based on tourism and retirement. This is reflected in employment needs. According to an article published in U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, April 9, 1973 there is a need for auto mechanics, diesel mechanics, service employees, plumbers and carpenters. As the in-migration of retirees continues, the need for housing, supplies, and services increases.

Employment in Broward County

Exhibit III-3 illustrates in graph form growth in employment by category in Broward County from January to June in the years 1972 and 1973. During the period January to June 1973 employment was high in Broward County with an unemployment rate of only 2.6 per cent. The greatest number of Broward County residents were employed in the trades - 62,100 which represents an increase of 3,000 jobs over January-June 1972. The second highest category in the County was retail with 54,400 employees, an increase of 2,400 jobs over the same period in 1972. Services, miscellaneous and mining rated third with 47,500 employees, an increase of 4,500 over 1972. Government (Federal, State, and local) employed 30,700 persons with a growth factor of 2,100 new jobs.

Manufacturing is becoming more important to the Broward economy, increasing by 3,100 jobs in 1973 over 1972. The Broward Industrial Board lists 259 industrial firms in Broward County employing twenty or more people. Highest areas of employment are in electronics (replacing many of the aero-space related products of a few years ago), building supplies and related products, fabrication, machinery, and publishing and printing. This increase in industrial activity in the County is a healthy one, broadening the economic base and lessening some of the dependence on tourism and retirement. It is also lessening the "dormitory" trend by providing employment for residents in the County and eliminating the necessity to seek employment in adjacent areas.

Efforts are continuing to attract more industry to Broward County. According to the Broward Industrial Board, American Express has purchased property in the County and is moving one of its offices to the area. By 1975 this company expects to have a labor force of 1,400, mostly clerical and data processing positions. Approximately 400 employees are expected to transfer from the Miami office to the Broward facility.

Agriculture employed 2,600 people in Broward County during January-June 1973.[1]There are a small number of large specialized farms in the area producing winter vegetables, dairy products, nursery products, sod, citrus, poultry, beef, and raising horses.

1. Source: Florida State Employment Service, Department of Commerce

Contract construction provided 2,800 new jobs for a total employment of 27,400 people during January-June 1973. This industry relies heavily on in-migration by providing housing for new residents. In a recent study by Reinhold P. Wolff Economic Research, Inc. information was provided comparing Broward County, Dade County and Palm Beach County (with the exception of one instance in which St. Petersburg was used as a comparison). This comparison is shown below. Data contained in the chart reflects the important relationship between the Broward County economy and housing. It also indicates construction is expected to continue to play an important role in the County's economy.

Housing Completions - First Half of 1973:

Broward County	7,712 units
Dade County	6,806 units
Palm Beach County	6,220 units

Condominium Units Built:

Broward County	48,581
Dade County	33,000
St. Petersburg	17,500

In the same report, the following forecast of new housing 1970-1985 was included:

Broward (new housing units per year)	22,700
Palm Beach	20,700
Dade	18,300

Source: Reinhold P. Wolff Economic Research, Inc.

The influx of people into Broward County (both in-migrants and tourists) is one of the largest factors in the economy. In 1973, 2,181,196 passengers arrived through the Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airport–342,304 of them in the peak month of March. Port Everglades had 256,652 passengers disembarking and 1,731 foreign and domestic vessels calling at the Port during 1973. The Florida Turnpike had 13,221,512 vehicles exiting into Broward County during 1973.

Exhibits III-4 and III-5 show distribution by numbered census tracts of the estimated tourist population for March 1973 and projected tourist population for March 1990 in Broward County. Again, the northwestern portion of the County shows the greatest increases.

Employment opportunities in Broward County reflect the needs of an increasing population based on retirees. The Department of Commerce, Division of Labor in its MANPOWER REVIEW for July 1973 indicated there are job openings for block masons, cabinet makers, duct installers, electricians, maintenance men (building), mechanics (automobile), guard-watchmen, clerks (office, typist, secretary, stenographer), dental hygienists, draftsmen (civil) and nurses (both licensed practical and registered).

Occupational classifications for which there are few job openings in Broward County include: electric power plant operator, sheet metal worker–aircraft, food service supervisor, claims examiner, administrative assistant, controller, industrial engineer, manager trainee, and teacher (elementary and secondary). The main reasons for hard to place categories are limited demand and a larger supply of qualified workers than the demand.

The Broward County Area Planning Board has developed estimates for 1973 and projections for 1990 for employment in Broward County. Exhibit III-6 is a map showing employment by numbered census tract for 1973 and Exhibit III-7 reflects the same information based on projections for 1990. The northward and westward shift in employment follows the trend developed in population estimates and projections discussed in the chapter on demographic characteristics.

INCOME

Per Capita Income

In 1970 the per capita income in the United States averaged $3,933. The per capita income for the State of Florida was $3,657, or $276 less than the national per capita income. Residents along the Florida Gold Coast fared better - Dade County ranked first in the State with a per capita income of $4,428, Broward was second with $4,075, and Palm Beach County ranked third with $3,997 per capita. Monroe County in Southwestern Florida was fourth with $3,974 per capita.[1]

"Florida, trailing behind the national average in per capita income, continues to generate more and more lower paying jobs in its growth syndrome, a fact which promises very little for the 1,200,000 young people now in Florida who will pour into the job market during this decade." [2]

Exhibit III-8 is a bar graph comparing per capita incomes as discussed above. This rather vividly reflects the affluence of Broward County and southeastern Florida.

Manufacturing appears to be the greatest possibility for improving Florida's economy. Manufacturing pays higher wages and more manufacturing jobs are needed to counterbalance the fact that one-fourth of Florida's labor force is engaged in the four lowest paying categories, i.e., government, trade, service, and agriculture. [3]

1. FLORIDA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1972, University of Florida, Bureau of Economics & Business Research, College of Business Administration, June 1971.
2. FLORIDA TREND (Trend Publications, Inc., Tampa, Florida, April 1973), p. 60.
3. Ibid

The following chart compares earnings by work category for the Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood SMSA* (Broward County) for the years 1969, 1970, and 1971 and including the percentage of increase or decrease by category. Farm earnings equaled only .8 per cent of the total earnings for the area while non-farm earnings were 99.2 per cent. Other categories by percentage in relation to the total earnings are: wholesale & retail trade 22.0 per cent; services 20.9 per cent; contract construction 16.7 per cent; State and local government 11.2 per cent; and manufacturing 10.9 per cent.

Areas of highest growth were: finance, insurance & real estate 18.8 per cent; farm earnings 18.2 per cent (this represents a recovery after a decrease in earnings in 1970); transportation, communications & public utilities 14.9 per cent; State and local government 14.9 per cent and Federal civilian 14.3 per cent.

EARNINGS BY WORK CATEGORY
FORT LAUDERDALE/HOLLYWOOD SMSA
(BROWARD COUNTY)

	1969*	1970*	% Increase or Decrease	1971*	% Increase
Total Earnings	1,286	1,491	+15.9%	1,647	+10.5%
Farm Earnings	14	11	-21.4%	13	+18.2%
Total Nonfarm Earnings	1,272	1,479	+16.3%	1,634	+10.5%
Government Earnings	160	192	+20.0%	219	+14.1%
Total Federal	26	30	+15.4%	34	+13.3%
Fed. Civilian	18	21	+16.7%	24	+14.3%
Military	8	9	+12.5%	10	+11.1%
State & Local	134	161	+20.1%	185	+14.9%
Private Nonfarm Earnings	1,112	1,288	+15.8%	1,415	+9.9%
Manufacturing	160	173	8.1%	179	+3.5%
Mining	3	3		3	
Contract Construction	225	263	+16.9%	275	+4.6%
Trans., Communication & Public Utilities	75	94	+25.3%	108	+14.9%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	280	329	+17.5%	362	+10.0%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	99	112	+13.1%	133	+18.8%
Services	261	303	+16.1%	345	+13.9%
Other	2	3	+50.1%	3	

*Millions of dollars

Source: Survey of Current Business, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, May 1973, Table 153, p 39.

*(SMSA is an abbreviation for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. There are 254 SMSA's in the United States and these are the official designations used in many government documents and publications. The Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood SMSA represents Broward County.)

Family Income in Broward County

Exhibits III-9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 are maps illustrating family income in Broward County based on the 1970 census sampling of 178,191 families. There were 14,099 families with income below poverty level or with a mean family income of $1,781 per year and a mean number of 2.89 related children under 18 years of age. One-fifth of the total families included in the sampling had incomes of less then $5,000 and over one-half had incomes of less than $10,000. Social security payments accounted for a mean income of $1,864 based on 60,927 families. [1]

IMPLICATION: Although Broward County ranks higher than either the Nation or the State in per capita income it still has over one-half of its families in the lower income categories. It would appear, based on these factors, students coming from low income families are a significant segment of the student population of Broward County.

Spending patterns in the State, whether in the populous, affluent southeast or in the more rural northwest were about the same. The graphs in Exhibit III-14 compare spending patterns in the State of Florida with spending patterns in Broward County.

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing: 1970, p. P-4.

Summary on Economic Characteristics

Broward County is among the most affluent counties in the State of Florida, ranking second only to Dade County in per capita income. The mean income for families in Broward County is $10,407 with 53% of the families earning less than $10,000 per year; 40.3% earning between 10,000 and $25,000; and 6.7% earning in excess of $25,000 per year.

A high percentage of Broward County's labor force is employed–22.8% in trade; 17.4% in services, miscellaneous, and mining; 10.3% in government; 10.1% in contract construction; 9.1% in manufacturing; 5.4% in finance, insurance, and real estate; and 4.8% in transportation, communications, electricity, gas, and sanitation services. Only 2.6% of the labor force was unemployed during the period January to June 1973.

Manufacturing is gaining in importance in the County's economy, but the basis is still tourism and in-migration. This creates a demand for services and related occupations in the lower pay categories.

IMPLICATIONS:

1. As a comprehensive community college, the College should plan and design its services around the needs of its constituency. The basis for many career oriented programs should be those areas of employment created by the County's economy, i.e. trades, services, construction, government, manufacturing, and finance, real estate and insurance.
2. Planning for College locations and facilities should include concentrations of socio-economic segments of the County's population.
3. Since 53% of the families in Broward County earn less than $10,000 per year it is necessary for post high school educational facilities to be easily accessible and low in cost. However, 40.3% of the families in Broward County earn between $10,000 to $25,000 per year–thus requiring that the academic excellence and opportunities available at Broward Community College should also be stressed to attract the more affluent students.

Growth in Employment in the United States for the Year Ending February 1973

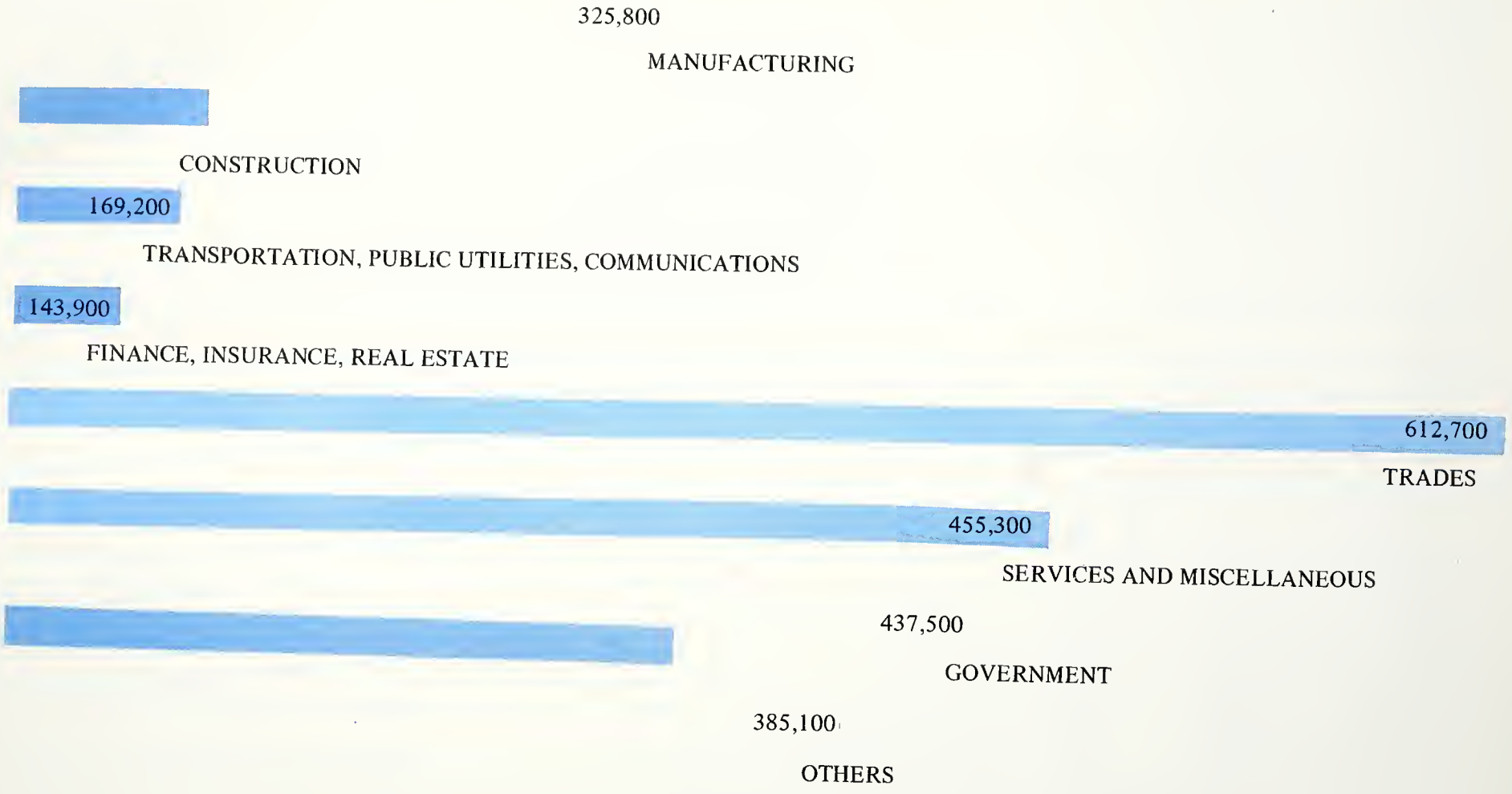
Exhibit III-1

Employment Category	Increase	Decrease
Services	1,812,000	
Transportation, public utilities	155,000	
Wholesale & retail trade	592,000	
Finance, insurance, real estate	137,000	
Government	377,000	
Other services	551,000	
Manufacturing	934,300	
Machinery (except electrical)	159,000	
Electrical equipment	152,000	
Lumber & Wood products	24,000	
Ordnance	18,000	
Stone, clay, glass products	32,000	
Furniture & fixtures	35,000	
Primary metals	89,000	
Fabricated metal products	91,000	
Transportation equipment	119,000	
Instruments	36,500	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16,000	
Foods		2,300
Tobacco		100
Textile-mill products	46,600	
Apparel	9,700	
Paper	24,600	
Printing, publishing	12,100	
Chemicals	21,000	
Petroleum, coal products		3,400
Rubber & plastic products	63,000	
Leather		8,400
Construction	75,000	
Mining	1,000	

SOURCE: U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, April 9, 1973, (based on information from U.S. Department of Labor), p. 77.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES - STATE OF FLORIDA
1972

Exhibit III-2



Civilian Labor Force : 2,985,500
Unemployment Rate: 3.8%

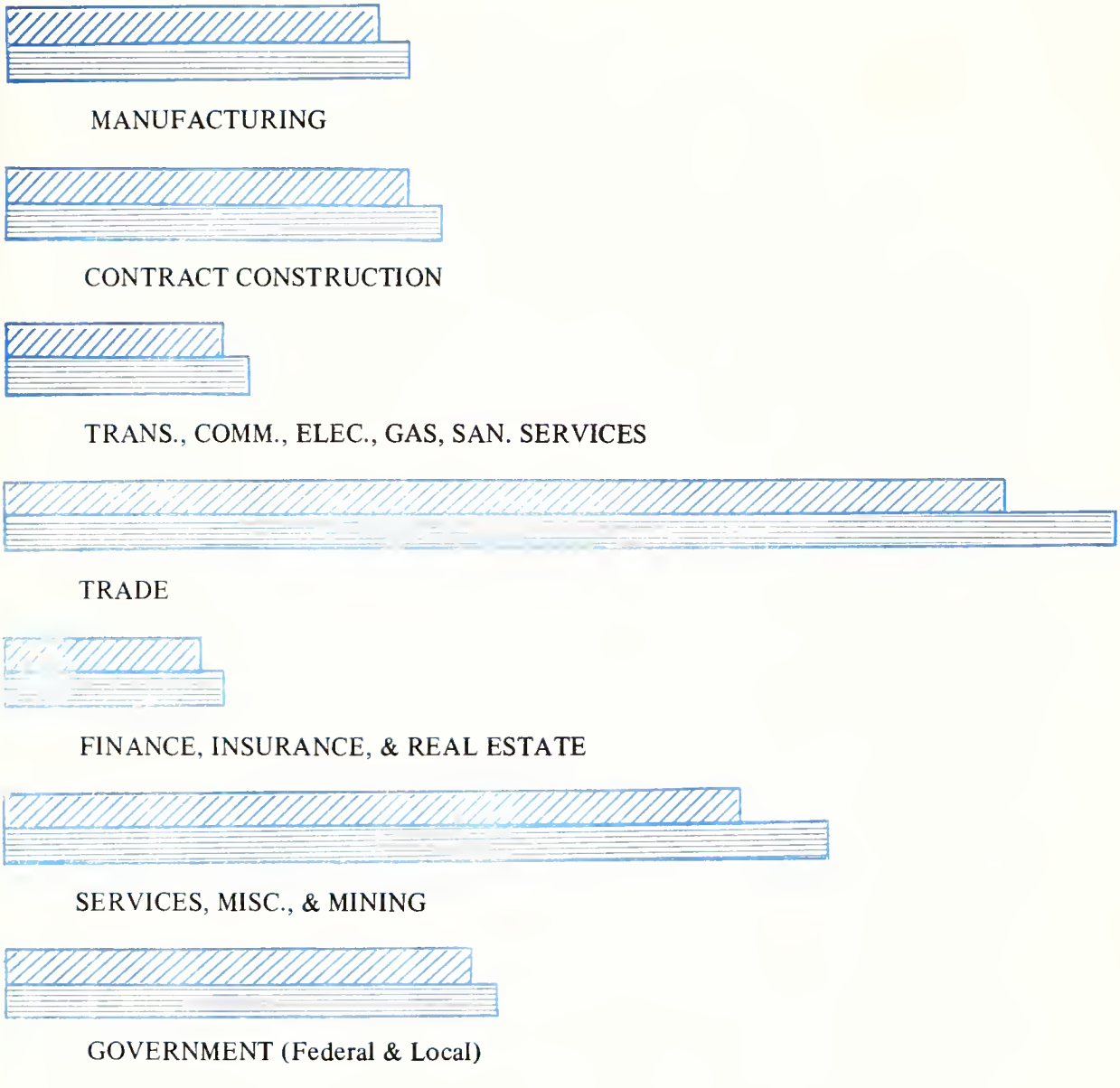
Employed: 2,873,300
Agriculture: 175,200

Unemployed: 112,200
Non-Agricultural: 2,696,000

SOURCE: FLORIDA TREND, April 1973

Exhibit III-3

BROWARD COUNTY
EMPLOYMENT BY CATEGORY

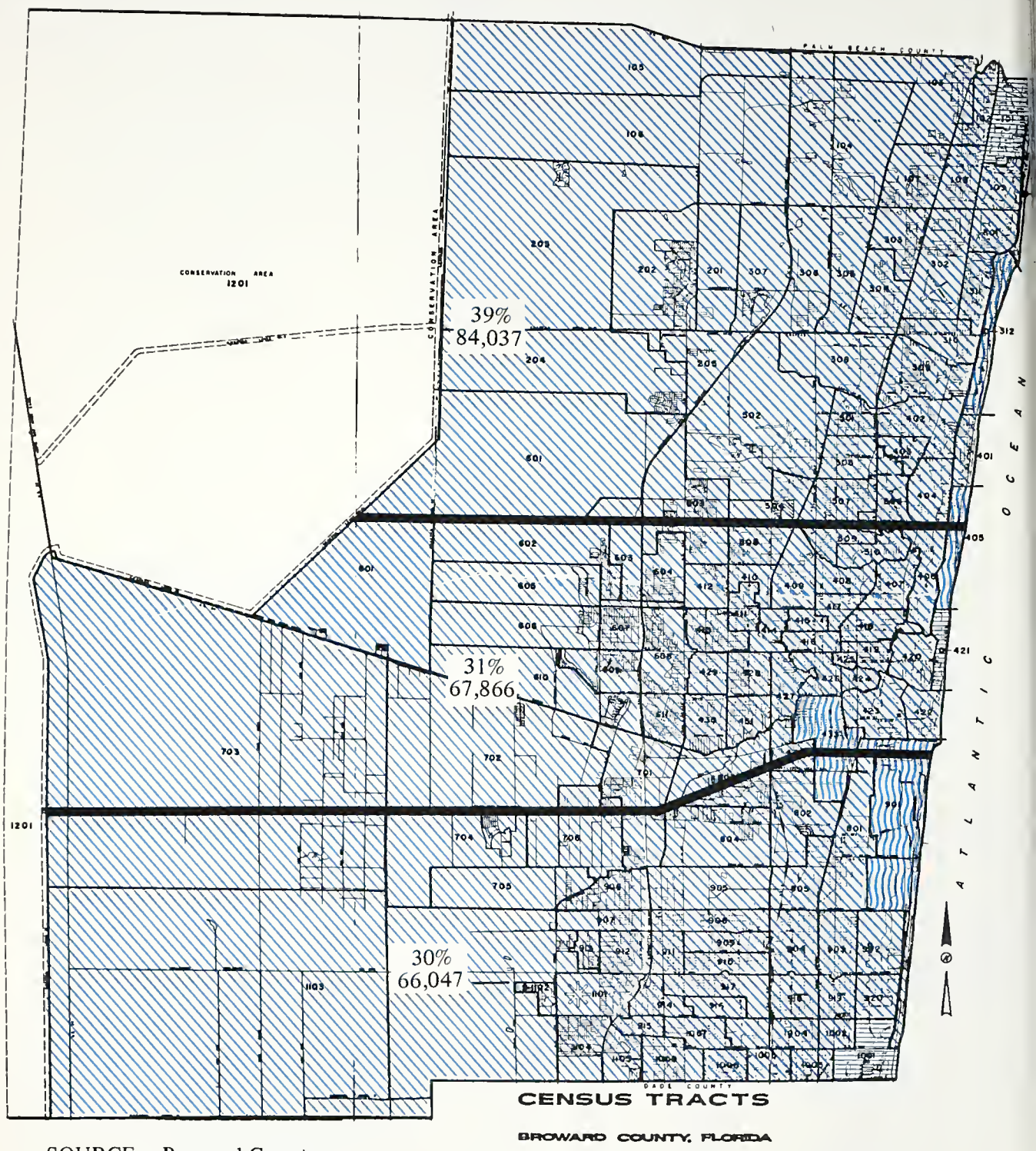


January to June

	1972	254,500 employed	3.2% unemployment rate
	1973	272,300 employed	2.6% unemployment rate

SOURCE: MANPOWER REVIEW, Department of Commerce, Division of Labor, Florida State Employment Service, July 1973.

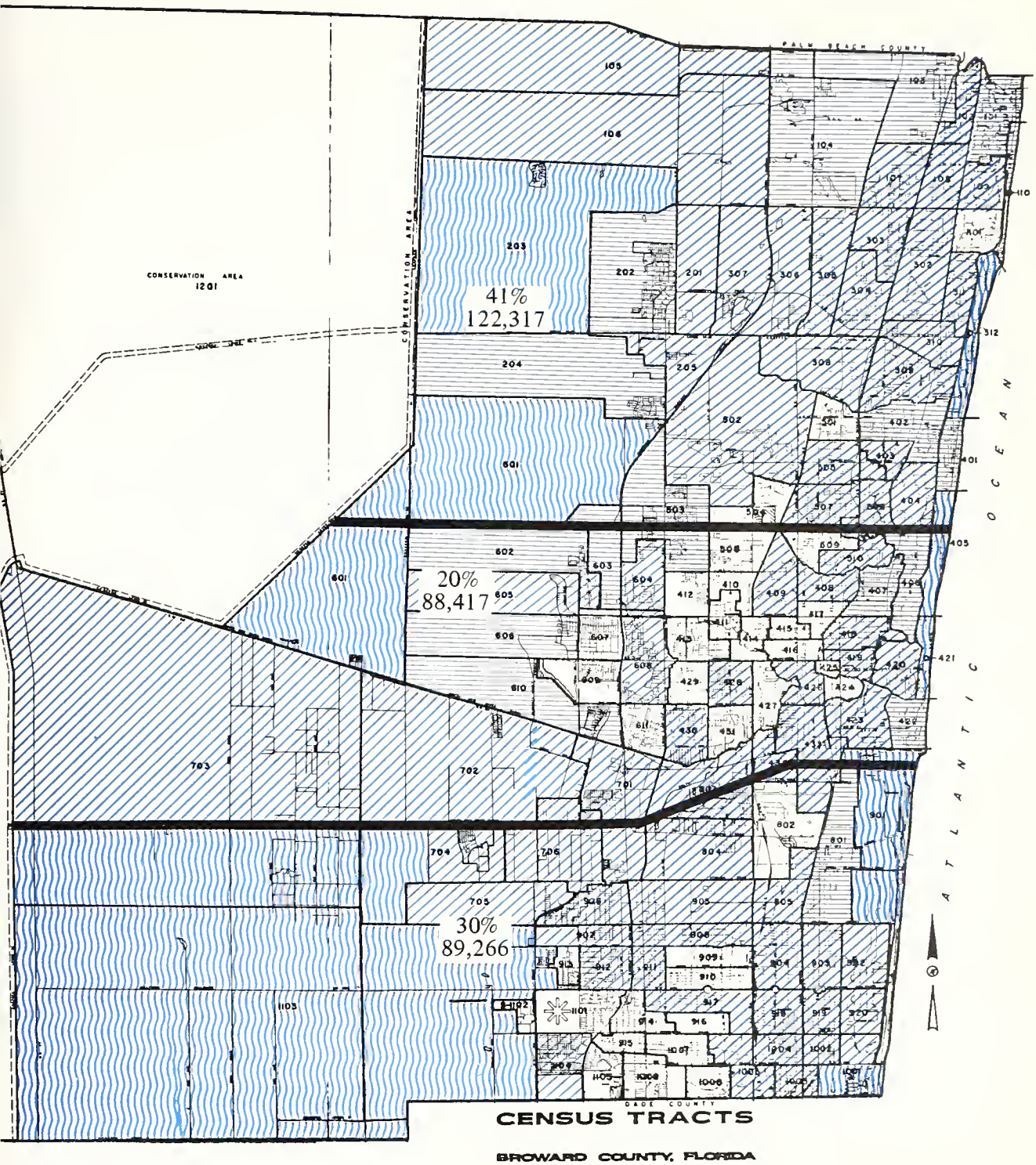
1973 TOURIST POPULATION
Month of March
217,950



SOURCE: Broward County
Area Planning Board

1990 TOURIST POPULATION
Month of March
300,000

Exhibit III-5

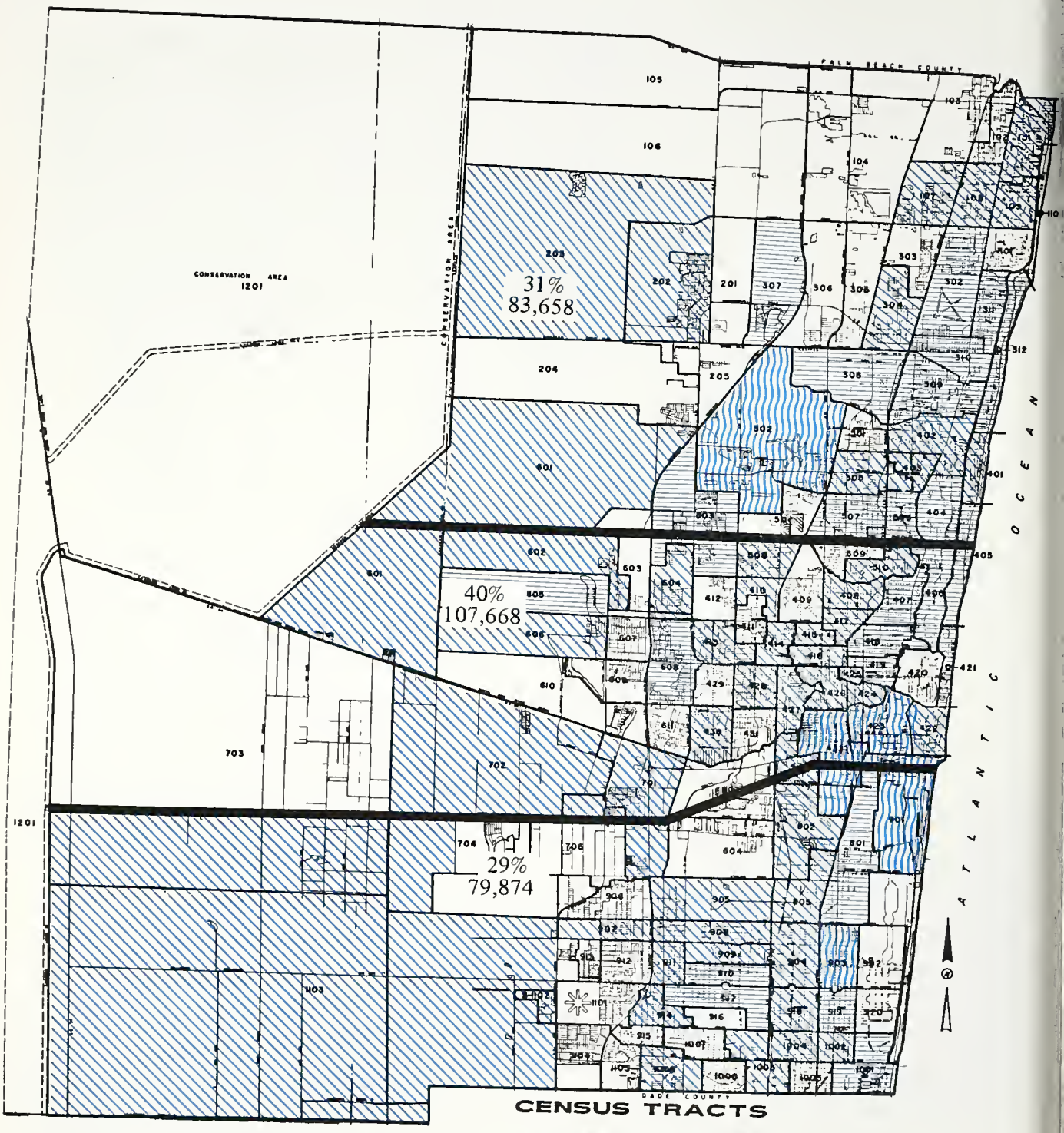


SOURCE: Broward County
Area Planning Board

500 to 2,999
3,000 to 6,999
7,000 to 14,000

1973 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
271,200

Exhibit III-6

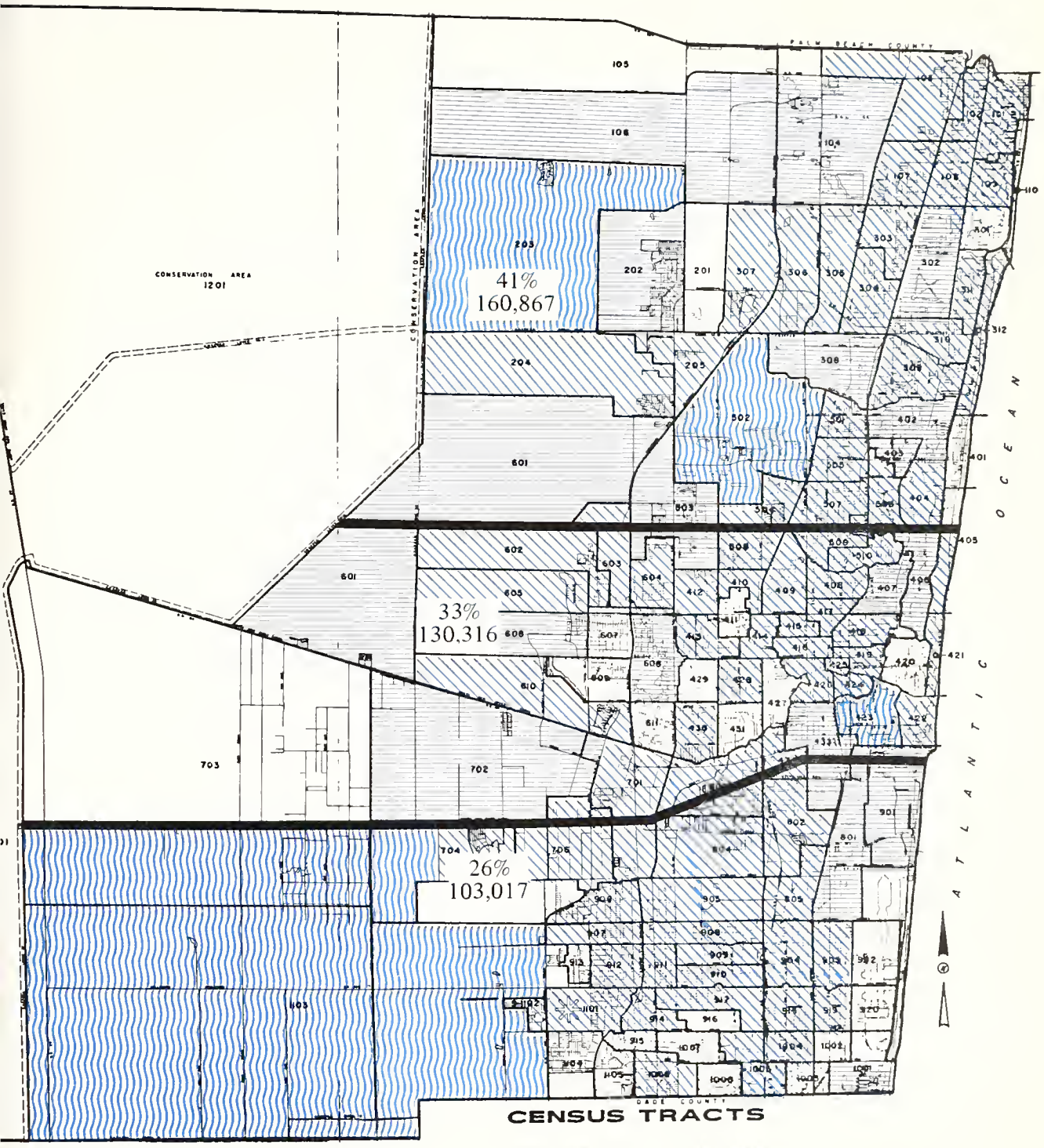


SOURCE: Broward County
Area Planning Board

NOTE: Figures are rounded off t
the nearest percentage point.

1990 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
394,200

Exhibit III-7



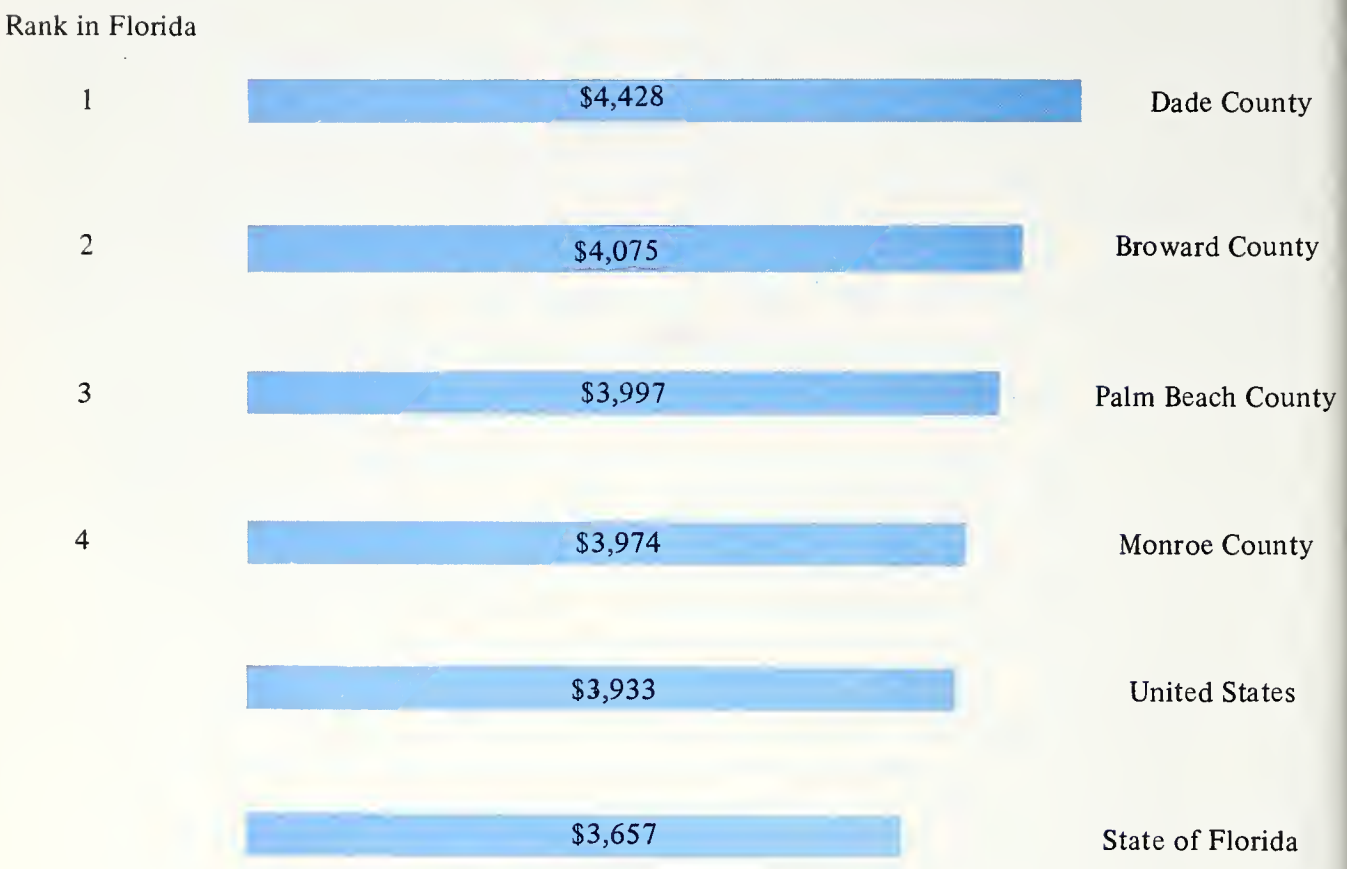
SOURCE: Broward County
Area Planning Board

1,000 to 4,999
5,000 to 9,999
10,000 to 14,000

NOTE: Figures are rounded off to the nearest percentage point.

PER CAPITA INCOME
1970

Exhibit III-8

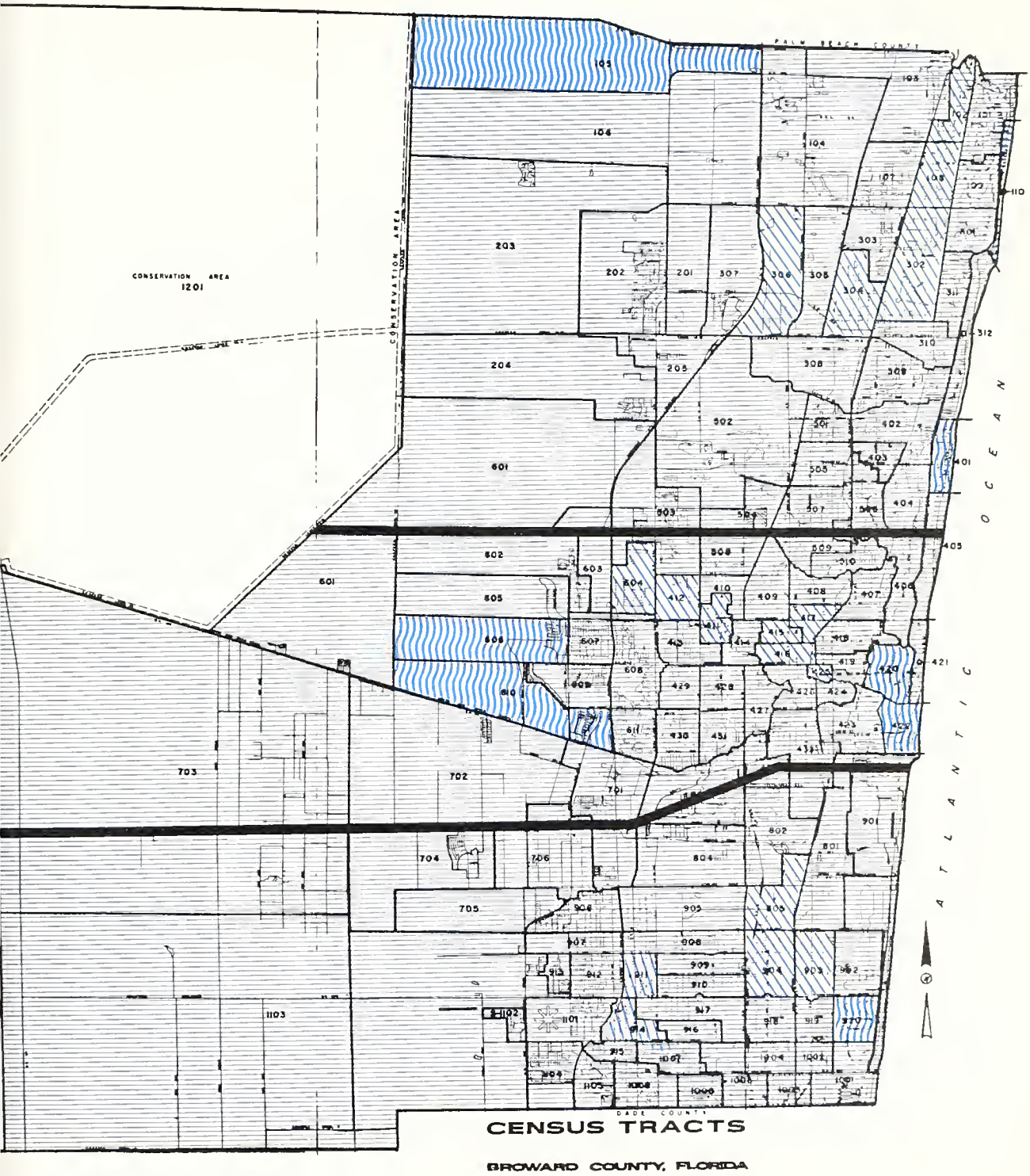


SOURCE: FLORIDA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1972, University of Florida, June, 1972.

* FLORIDA TRENDS, April 1973

BROWARD COUNTY
1970 Family Income - Mean $10,407
178,191

Exhibit III-9

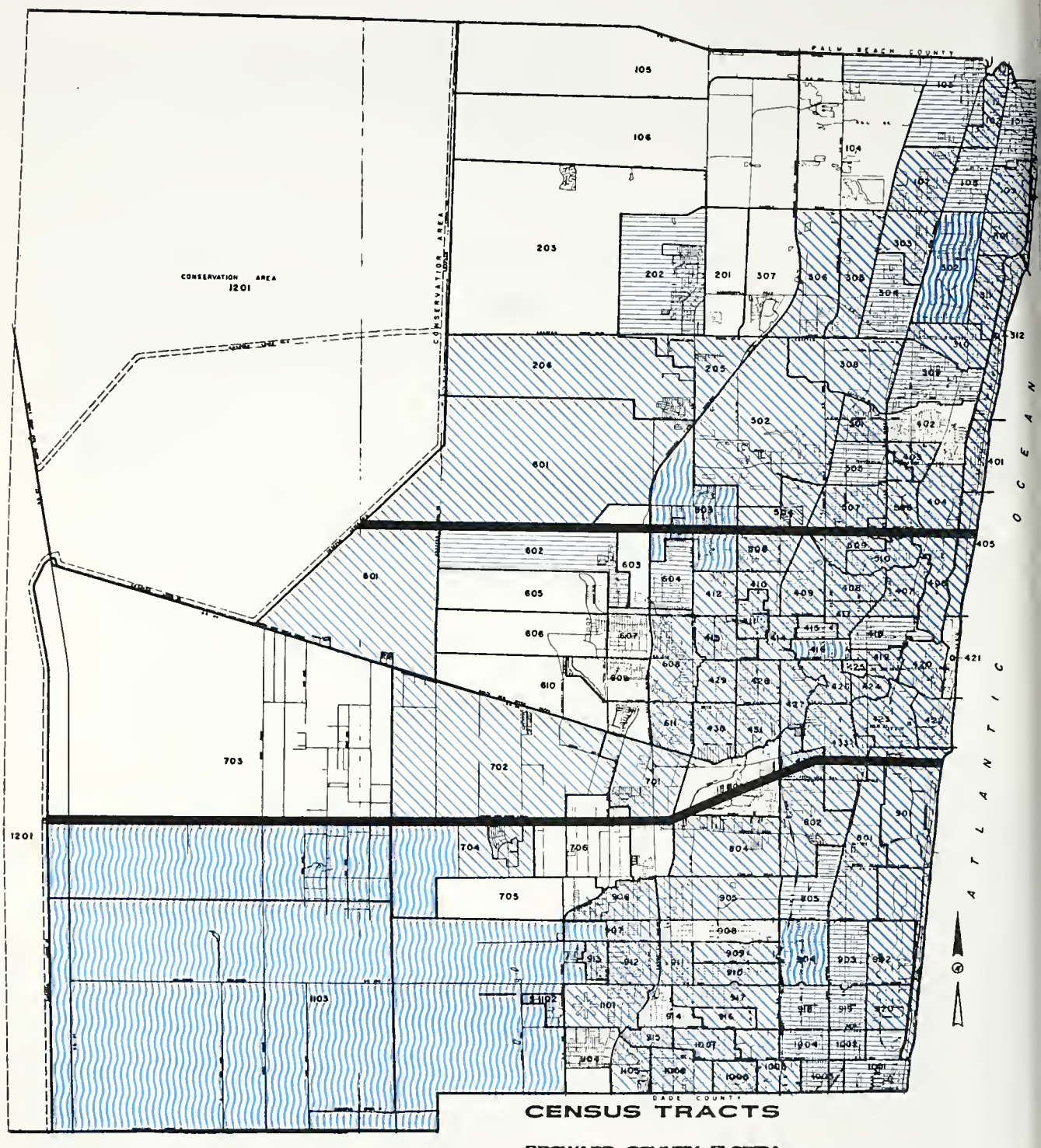


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census, 1970

$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to 19,999
$20,000 to 34,000

Exhib

BROWARD COUNTY 1970 FAMILY INCOME
Less than $4,999 per year
35,837 families or 20.1%

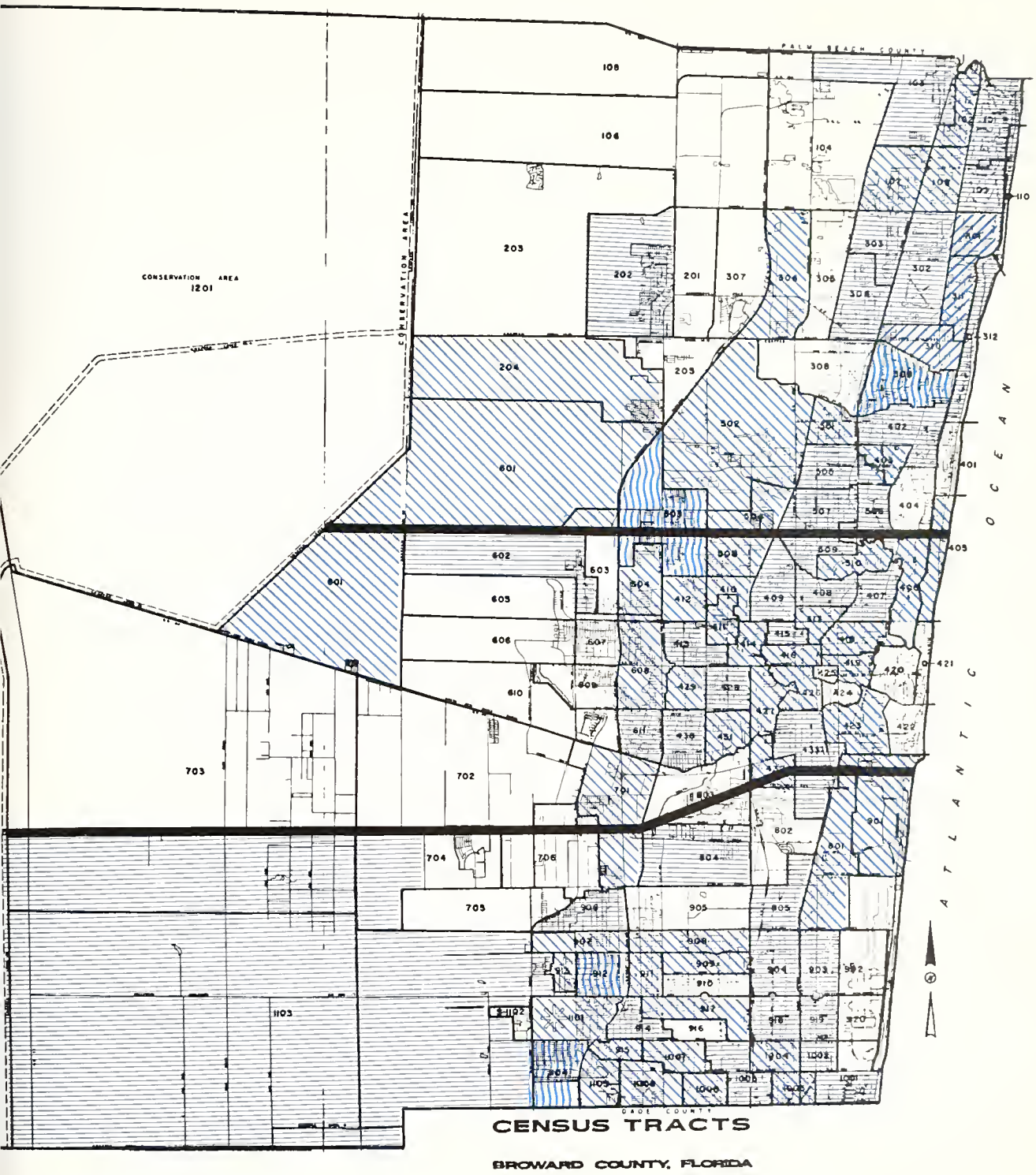


SOURCE: 1970 Census

Families
700 - 900
400 - 699
100 - 399

BROWARD COUNTY 1970 FAMILY INCOME
$5,000 - $9,999 Per Year
58,576 families or 32.9%

Exhibit III-11

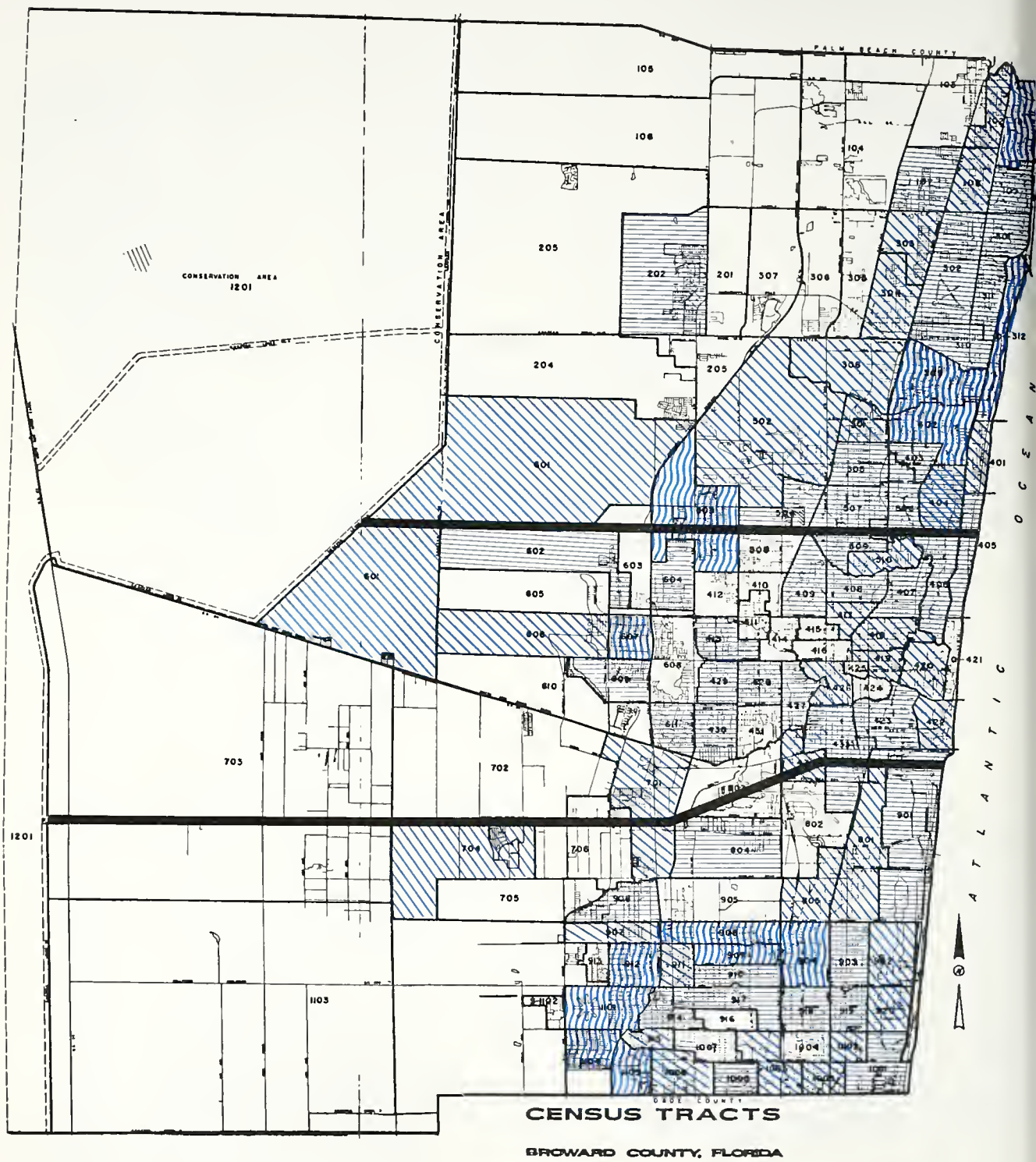


SOURCE: 1970 Census

Families
1,000 - 1,500
600 - 999
300 - 599

BROWARD COUNTY 1970 FAMILY INCOME
$10,000 - $24,999 Per Year
71,807 Families Or 40.3%

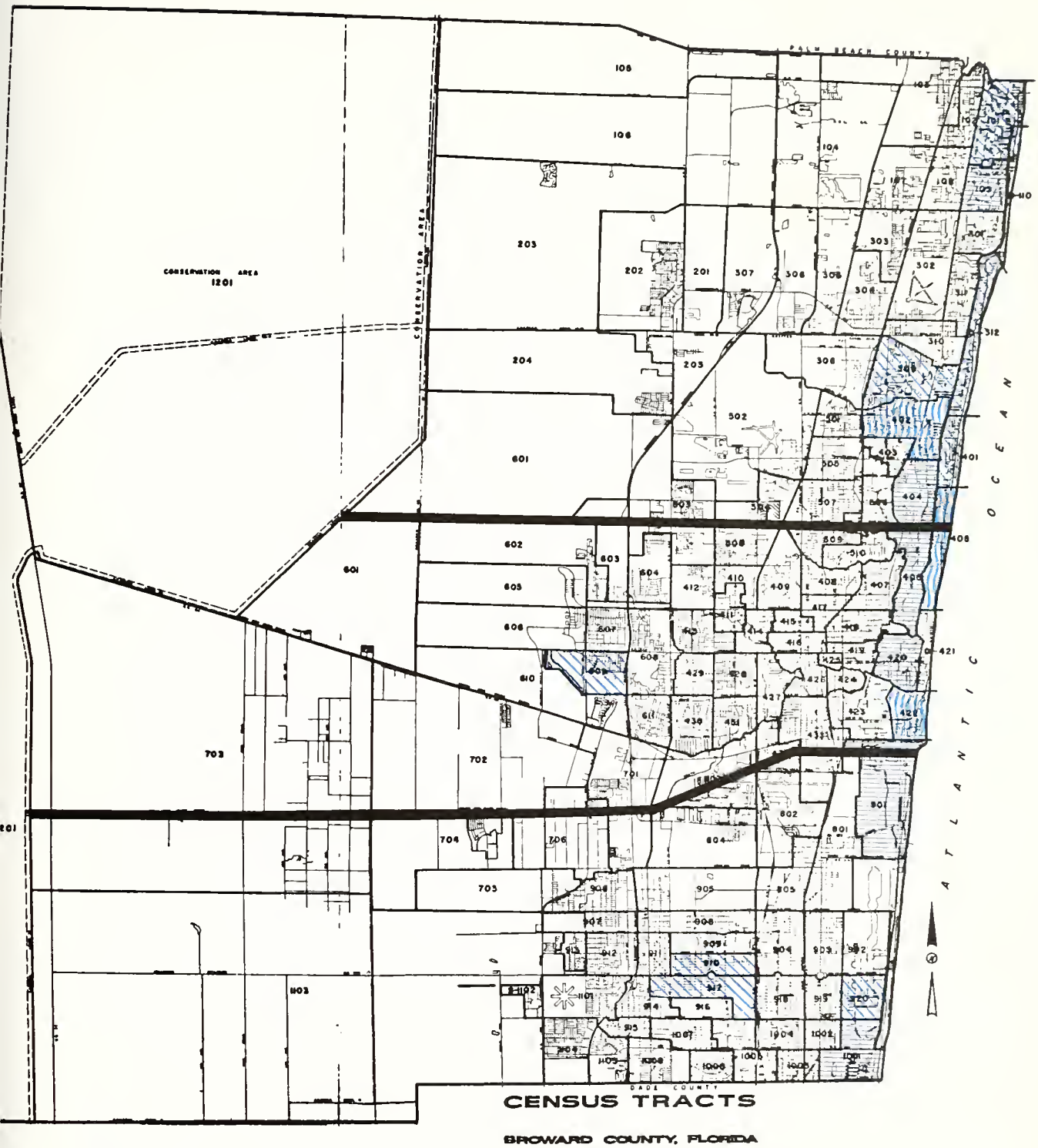
Exhibit III-1



SOURCE: 1970 Census

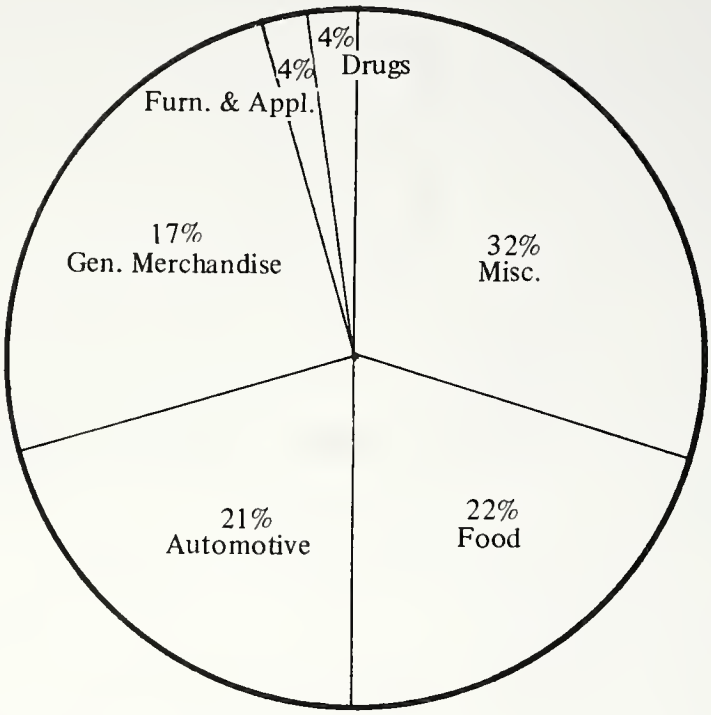
Families
1,000 - 2,000
600 - 999
300 - 599

BROWARD COUNTY 1970 FAMILY INCOME Exhibit III-13
$25,000 Or More Per Year
11,973 Families Or 6.7%



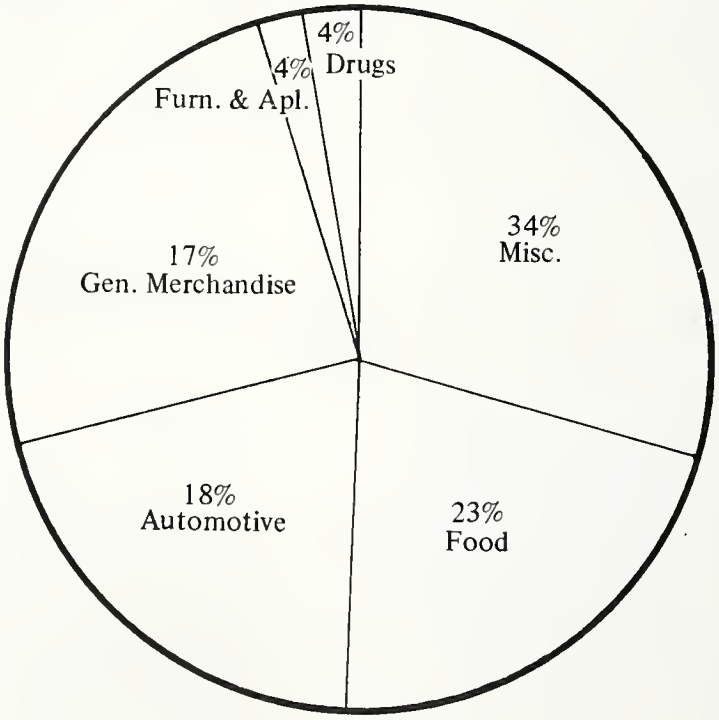
SOURCE: 1970 Census

Families
500 - 600
300 - 499
200 - 299



SOURCE: FLORIDA TRENDS, April 1973

STATE OF FLORIDA



BROWARD COUNTY

SOURCE: Greater Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce

CHAPTER IV

STUDENT ENROLLMENT CHARACTERISTICS AND POTENTIAL

CHAPTER IV

STUDENT ENROLLMENT POTENTIAL

Primary and Secondary School Enrollment in Broward County

Although Broward County has experienced rapid population increases in recent years, the increase in Broward County's kindergarten through twelfth grade school enrollment has been increasing at a slightly slower rate.

The ratio of K-12 enrollment to County population has decreased from 21.1 per cent in 1958-59 to 18.6 per cent in 1967-68.[1] In 1973 this had dropped to 17.2 per cent. This continued downward trend reflects the great in-migration of retirees to Broward County and the lower birth rate.

Broward County's K-12 enrollment for 1973-74 is 131,475 compared to 105,579 in 1967-68. This represents an increase of 25,896 or 24.5 per cent.[2] The population increased from 567,000 to 763,300 during the same time span for a gain of 196,300 persons or 34.6 per cent.

Broward Community College Enrollment Patterns

Exhibit IV-1 depicts in graph form the total or head count and full-time equivalent enrollments for 1968-69 through 1972-73.

The average yearly increase in enrollment for the past six years has been 1,696 students. Since 1968-69 through the Fall of 1973 the College has served approximately 71,569 students. The cumulative total of students from 1960 through 1973 is approximately 104,521. Many of these students have transferred to upper level institutions without completing requirements for an associate degree. A large number of students also enroll in selected courses to achieve a specific goal or complete a one year certificate career program without any intention of seeking the associate degree. Students receiving their associate degree number 6,753.

Student Enrollment Characteristics

First time in college students (FTIC) in October 1973 totaled 4,430. This was 44.3 per cent of the College's enrollment and represents an increase in percentage over previous years. The breakdown for 1973 FTIC is as follows:[3]

Early Admissions	114
H.S. Grad. Previous Year	1,878
H.S. Grad. Not Previous Year	2,854

IMPLICATION: Based on this information, 58.8 per cent of the first time in college enrollments were students who had been out of high school for at least one year or more. This appears to be a reflection of the predominance of the more mature age groups in the Broward County population.

1. Rothrock, Reynolds, and Reynolds, TEN YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT, Vol. I, March 1969, P. 33. Broward County School Board.
2. Broward County School Board
3. JCA-1 Report, Broward Community College, October 29, 1973

University Parallel, Technical, and Non-Credit Enrollments

The percentage of students enrolled in the technical/career programs of the College has fluctuated only slightly during the period from 1966/67 through 1972/73. The charts on Exhibit IV-2 indicate the percentage of students in university parallel, technical, and non-credit programs. It should be noted that non-credit programs reflected an increase in enrollment during 1972-73. It would appear this is a direct result of efforts by the College to expand its non-credit programs. This trend will continue consequent upon creation of the Office of Community Services and greater emphasis being placed on outreach programs and services.

Technical programs have been expanded, new ones have been added during this time span, and enrollments have increased. However, the percentage of enrollment also reflects an increase in enrollment in university parallel programs which has caused percentages to remain relatively stable.

Pages A-5 through A-9 of the appendix are the results of a College study based on a survey conducted by Florida State Employment, Department of Commerce, showing employment needs by priority and separated into the College's Central and North Sectors and the South Sector. This information and the Expansion, Replacement, and Total Employment Needs by Occupation in Florida from 1968 to 1975 as prepared by the Department of Commerce, State of Florida, as shown on pages A-2 through A-4 of the Appendix should help form the basis and rational for planning or eliminating courses of study. The advisory groups in use by the College also provide an excellent source of information concerning changing employment and training needs.

Exhibits IV-3 through 7 present a student enrollment profile for the College at large, Central Campus, North Campus, and the Hollywood Center. With the exception of the Hollywood Center, the percentages College-wide and at the two Campuses are very close in each category. The graphs clearly illustrate the importance of part-time students and evening students.

During the calendar year 1973 Broward Community College served approximately 29,244 of its constituency through enrollment in various programs. This is a clear indication of the College's commitment to the outreach concept and the comprehensive approach toward providing higher education opportunities to residents of Broward County.

Student Origin

Exhibit IV-8 illustrates student origin for the Central Campus 1973-74 with each dot representing ten students. Exhibit IV-9 illustrates student origin for the North Campus.

These illustrations were based on best available data concerning student's ZIP codes as provided by students on application forms.

Broward Community College Enrollment Potential

The College has consistently received approximately 35 percent of Broward County's public high school graduates. These students enter as first time in college students who completed high school within the past year. Exhibit IV-10 depicts freshmen and sophomore enrollment. Of the total College enrollment, 69.3 per cent are freshmen, 30.7 per cent are sophomore. Of all BCC freshmen, 39.7 per cent are coming from Broward County High Schools. (29.3 per cent of these students have been out of high school more than one year and 70.7 per cent completed high school within one year of enrollment.)

Out of the total entering freshmen enrollment, 60.3 per cent came from high schools other than in Broward County.

IMPLICATION: Since 39.7 per cent of the College's total entering freshmen enrollment comes from Broward County high schools, 60.3 per cent come from high schools other than those in Broward County. It is assumed they are more mature students having in-migrated to Broward County.

Based on best available data, enrollment projections for both head count and FTE have been developed for Broward Community College through 1984/85. These projections are contained in Exhibit IV-11.

Projections for the South Campus Sector are based on the assumption there will be some campus facilities in that sector by 1975-76. As the South Campus increases in enrollment, the Central Campus will experience a gradual decline until 1981-82. During that time period, both the North and South Campuses should experience a steady increase in enrollment. The projections also reflect the expected increases in sectors as the population increases and the North Section becomes the predominant section.

Figures presented in this chart are developed on the basis of projected Campus Sector enrollment and include enrollment at all College locations, i.e. campus, centers, and community classrooms (both existing and anticipated).

Summary on Enrollment and Potential

The percentage of students enrolled in the Broward County K-12 programs to the total population is declining. This reflects the large number of in-migrating retirees and persons in more mature age categories and family planning. This trend is also reflected in enrollment at Broward Community College. As of October 1973, there were 4,430 students enrolled as first time in college. Of these, 58.8 per cent were students who had been out of high school for at least one year or more.

Technical and non-credit enrollment has increased and course offerings have been expanded to meet increased need. However, since university parallel enrollment has increased almost proportionately, the percentages have remained relatively stable.

Evening and part-time students are becoming increasingly important to the total enrollment profile at the College. This too may be attributed in part to the preponderance of the older age groups in the Broward County resident population.

It is also significant to note that 60.3 per cent of all entering freshmen came from high schools other than in Broward County in the Fall of 1973. This would suggest the influence of the in-migration of mature residents to the County.

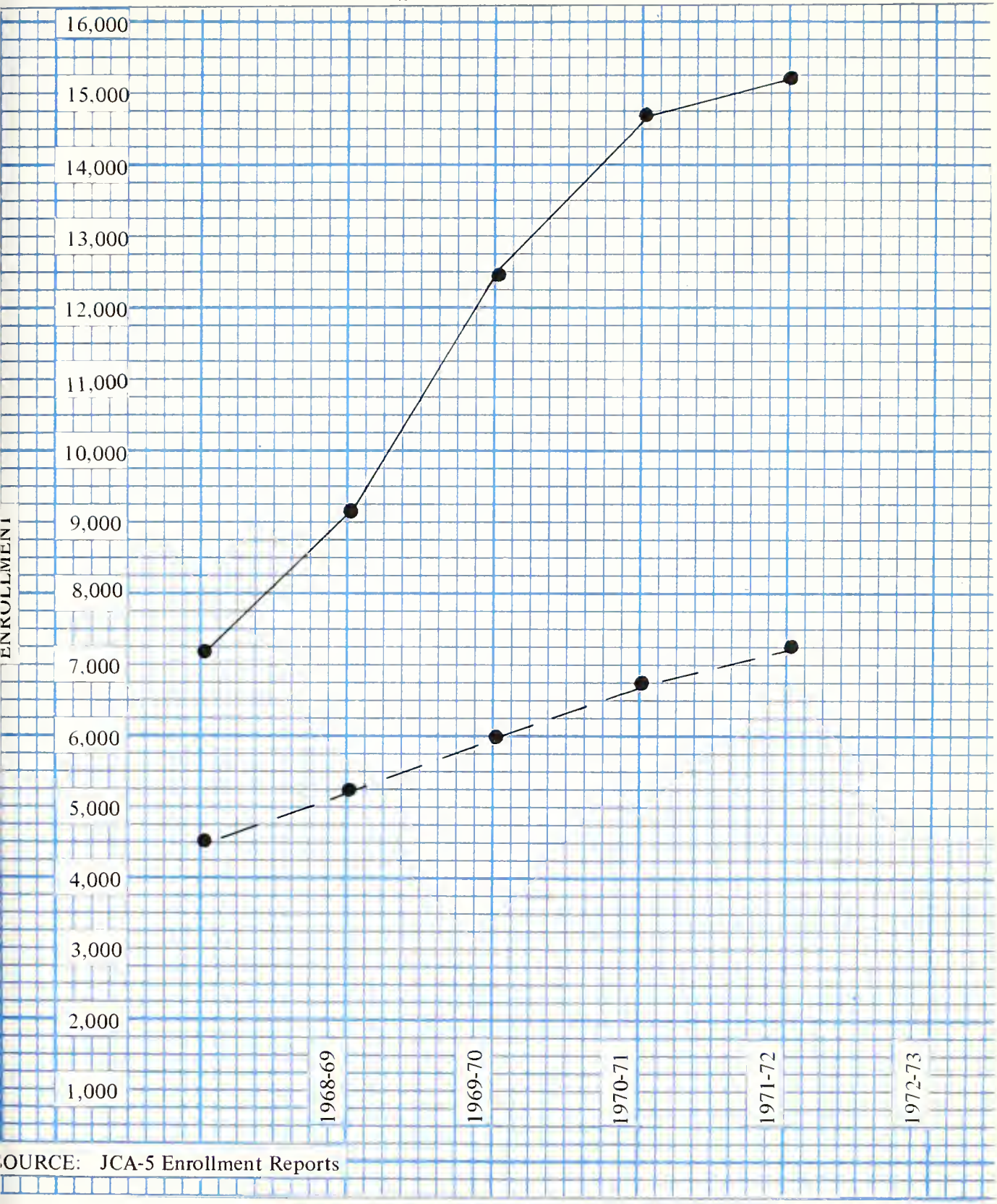
Enrollment projections by Campus Sector by head count and FTE have been developed through 1984/85. These demonstrate the impact of opening a South Campus and continued development of the North Campus will have on the Central Campus. They also reflect the influence of population shifts predicted to occur during the next decade. If population projections are correct, the North Sector will be the most populous, the South second, and the Central Sector the lowest in percentage of population.

IMPLICATIONS

1. There will be a lower percentage of students for recruitment among the category of "graduates during the past year" as the older population age groups continue to dominate the County's population and K-12 students become a proportionately smaller segment.
2. Older students are having an impact on student enrollment at the present time---58.8 per cent of the FTIC students have been out of high school for more than one year. Evening and part-time students are becoming increasingly important segments of the student enrollment.

BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
HEAD COUNT AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT
ENROLLMENTS

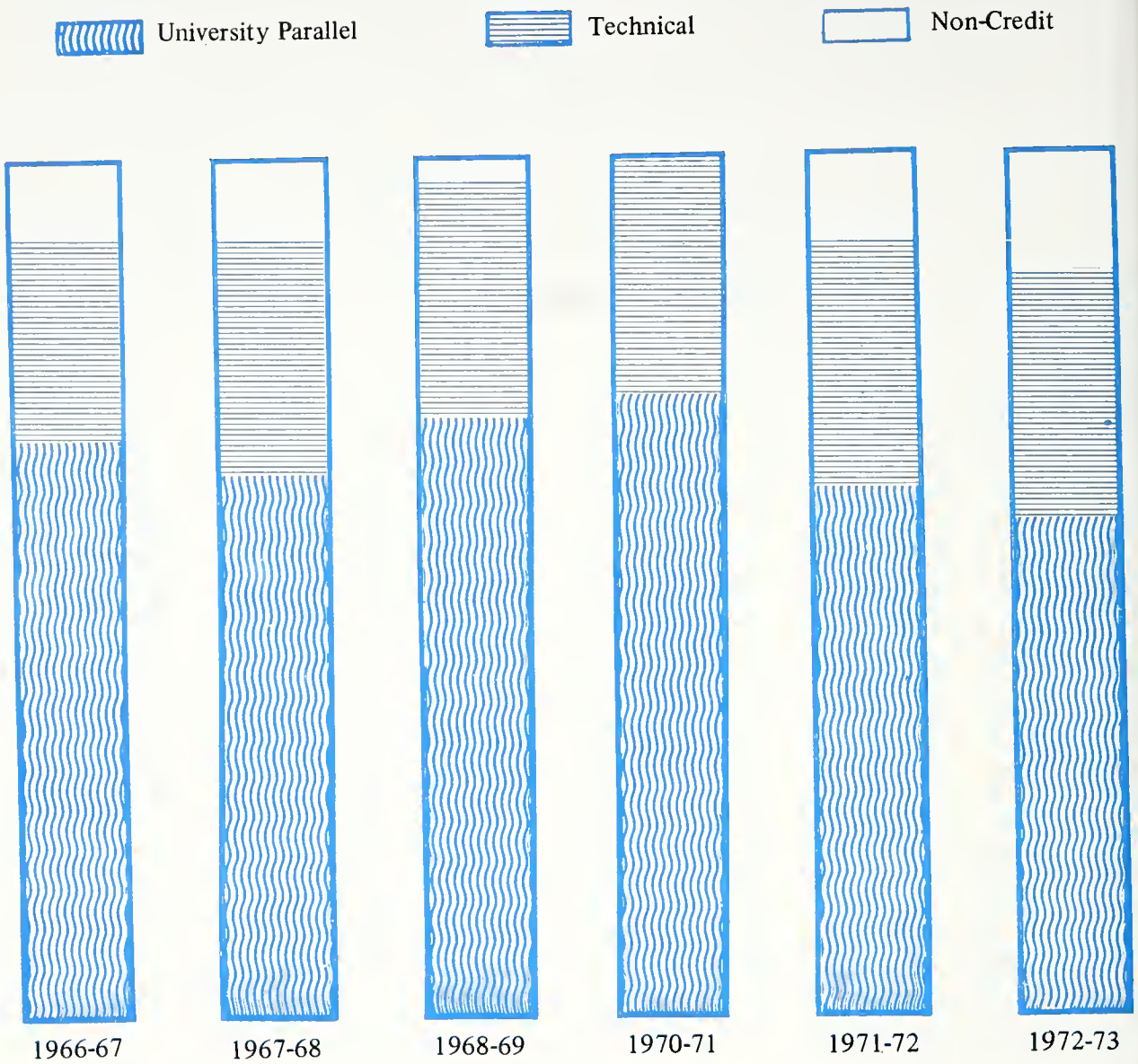
Exhibit IV-1



SOURCE: JCA-5 Enrollment Reports

BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ENROLLMENT BY PROGRAM

Exhibit IV-2



SOURCE: 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, Rothrock, Reynolds, and Reynolds, TEN YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT.
1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 BCC Office of Federal Grants and Development.

9,870 Credit Students

Full Time Part Time

9,870 Credit Students

Day Evening Day/Evening

COLLEGE WIDE STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROFILE
10,939 Total Students

October 9, 1973
BCC Enrollment Print-Out

6,851 Credit Students

Full Time Part-Time

6,851 Credit Students

Day Evening Day/Evening

CENTRAL CAMPUS STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROFILE
7,286 Students

October 9, 1973
BCC Enrollment Print-Out

2,351 Credit Students

Full Time | Part Time

2,351 Credit Students

Day | Evening | Day/Evening

NORTH CAMPUS STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROFILE
2,692 Students

274 Credit Students

Full Time Part-time

274 Credit Students

Day Evening Day/E

HOLLYWOOD CENTER STUDENT ENROLLMENT

387 Students

BCC Enrollment Printout
October 9, 1973

BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE Exhibit IV-7

1973-74 Fall Enrollments

12,660 HC
6,768 FTE (53.5% of HC)

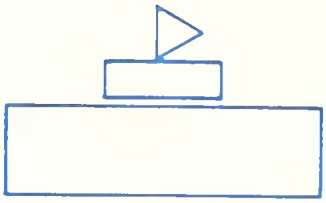
ORTH SERVICE SECTOR

North Campus
H.C. 21.9
FTE 21.2

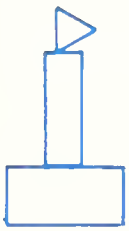
CENTRAL SERVICE SECTOR

Central Campus
H.C. 59.1
FTE 69.9

SOUTH SERVICE SECTOR



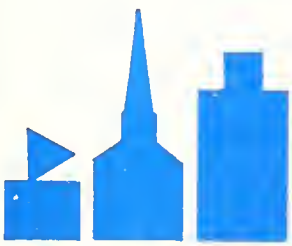
Planned South Campus



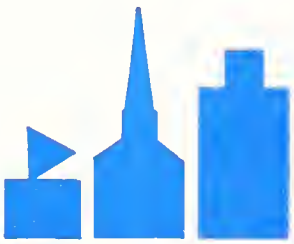
Urban Center
(Planned)

Fort Lauderdale Center

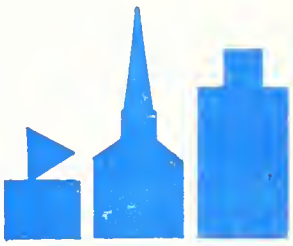
Hollywood Center
H.C. 3.4
FTE 2.9



Community Classrooms

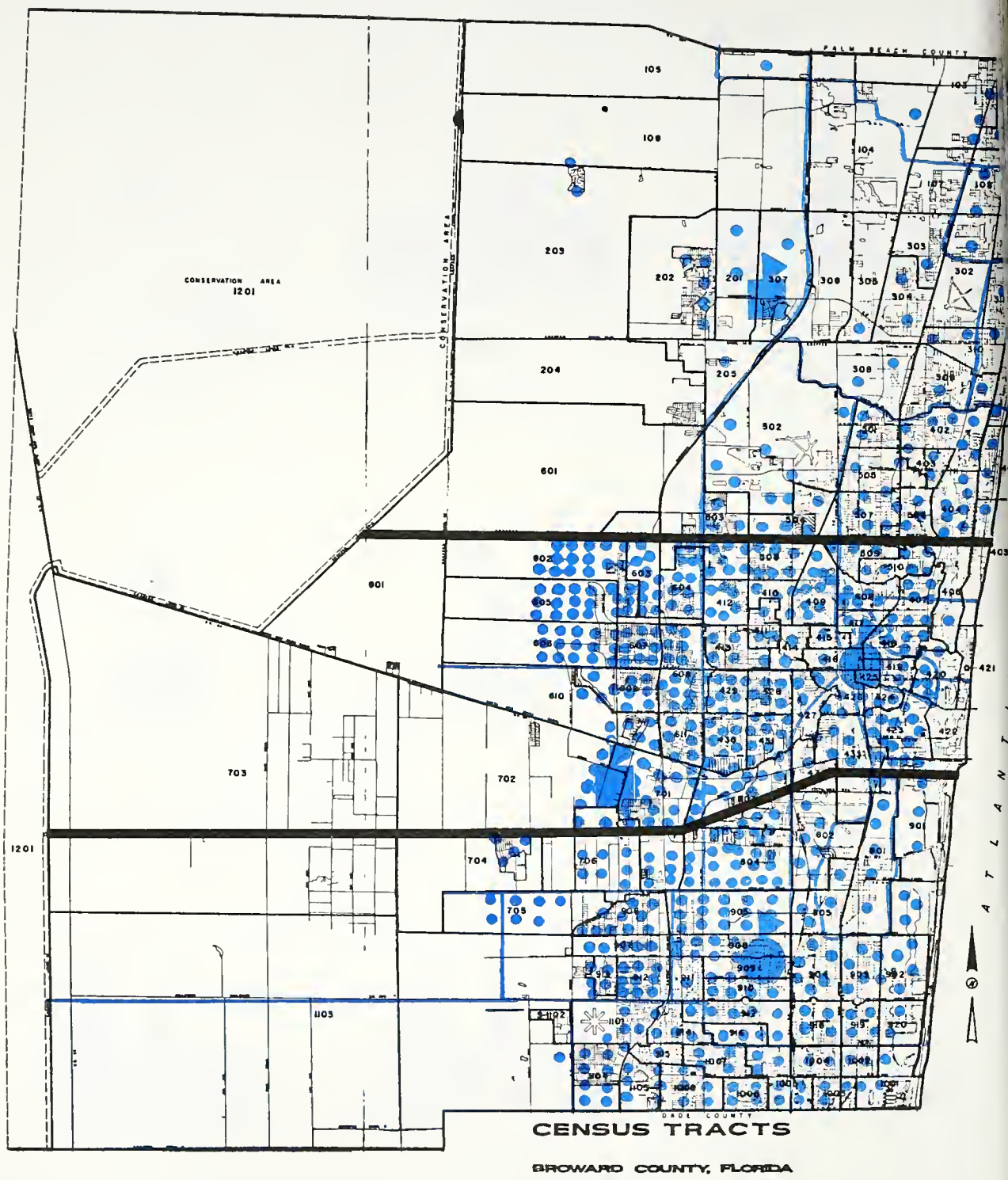


Community Classrooms
15.6 H.C.
6.0 FTE



Community Classrooms

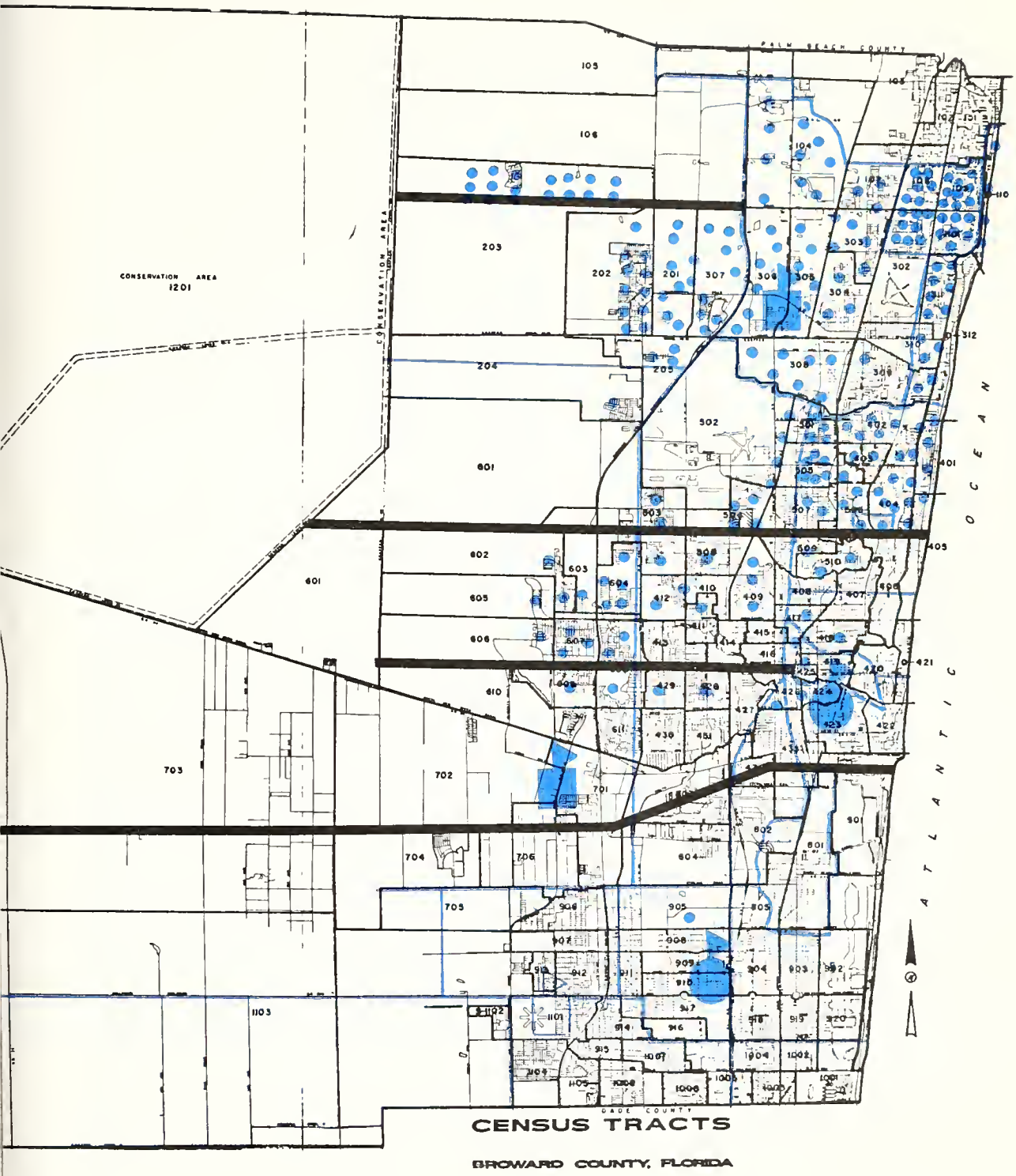
Figures based on Oct. 30, 1973 Terms IA & IB



SOURCE: Broward Community College
Data Processing

BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
CENTRAL CAMPUS

1 Dot = 10 Students



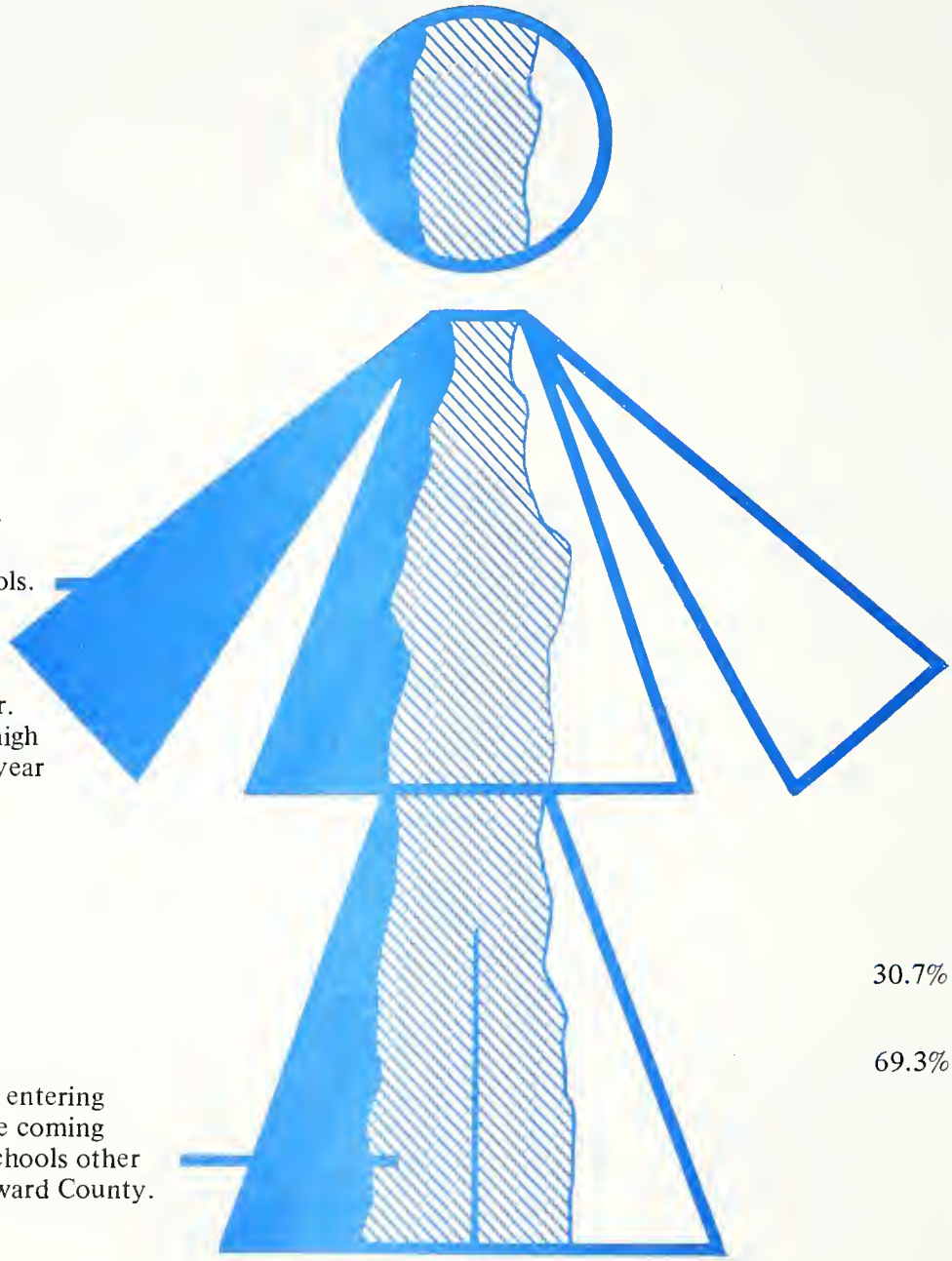
RCE: Broward Community College
Data Processing

BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NORTH CAMPUS

BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Exhibit

FALL TERM 1973-74 ACADEMIC YEAR



39.7% of all BCC Freshmen are coming from Broward County High Schools. (29.3% of these students have been out of high school more than one year. 70.7% completed high school within one year of enrollment.)

30.7% Sophomo

69.3% Freshme

60.3% of all entering freshmen are coming from high schools other than in Broward County.

25.6% of Broward County's public high school graduates entering as first time in college freshmen have completed high school within the past year.

PROJECTIONS UPDATE

CAMPUSES	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
					HEAD COUNT						
North	2988	3567	4077	4741	5496	6304	6883	7778	8641	10042	11230
Central	7145	7512	7429	7326	6701	5616	5983	6602	7162	8124	8868
South	520	1238	2106	3246	4478	5682	6098	6780	7409	8465	9319
Other	2337	3079	3840	4836	5558	5868	6322	7053	7738	8877	9806
TOTAL	12,990	15,396	17,452	20,149	22,233	23,470	25,286	28,213	30,950	35,508	39,223
					F.T.E.						
North	1763	2069	2324	2655	3023	3404	3648	4045	4407	5021	5615
Central	4215	4357	4235	4102	3686	3033	3171	3433	3652	4062	4434
South	306	718	1201	1818	2463	3068	3233	3525	3779	4233	4660
Other	1380	1786	2188	2708	3056	3169	3350	3668	3946	4438	4903
TOTAL	7664	8930	9948	11,283	12,228	12,674	13,402	14,671	15,784	17,754	19,612

Note: Projections reflect total Sector enrollment. This enrollment projection includes campus, centers, and community classrooms.

CHAPTER V

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND ACADEMIC ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER V

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Personnel at the College are involved in developing projections which will provide the basis for planning of academic programs for a seven year period. This is being accomplished in conjunction with the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting Systems in use at the community colleges throughout the State of Florida. Using best available data, PPBS will enable the College to project its needs for academic programs.

Information concerning employment needs in the Nation, State, and Broward County contained in Section A-1 through A-16 of the Appendix also provides a basis for planning programs for future career needs.

As soon as this portion of the PPBS is completed, it will be included as a part of this document for planning purposes.

CHAPTER VI

STUDENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

CHAPTER VI

STUDENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PHILOSOPHY The Student Development Program at Broward Community College has evolved in a systematic fashion from a traditional student services model which emphasized: 1. control through parietal rules; 2. a wide range of services directed toward "deficiencies" or pre-existing weaknesses; 3. reaction to campus stresses and a peripherally based student activities program. The program is now in process of refocusing on pro-action--anticipating, leading and predicting student educational needs in a fashion more central to the ongoing educational enterprise. Emphasis is now placed on: 1. Assessing student states and rates of development (both individual and group). 2. Assessing the learning climates that exist on the various campus locations and providing recommendations to faculty and staff for the improvement of same. 3. Establishing viable educationally-based agencies to meet student developmental needs. 4. Providing leadership and consultative services to faculty and staff. Of course, a wide range of service-oriented programs are still available (e.g.) financial aid, placement, career-vocational counseling, academic advising and health assistance, but the essential thrust is shifting in the direction outlined above.

STAFFING The staffing of the student development program on all campuses will follow the precepts outlined in the previous section. Deans for Student Development will be placed on each campus location as student populations approach 3000 head count (July 1, 1974 for Central and North Campuses). The Counseling staff, which currently requires a significant investment of resources will be modified in several ways. First, incumbent counselors will be offered additional opportunities to expand their already considerable talents with particular emphasis placed on developing skills which will facilitate their abilities to deal more effectively with small groups of students as contrasted with the "one-on-one" individual contacts which characterize the current staff. Second, no new "counselors" are expected to be employed. Rather, the College will shift to the use of broadly trained student (or human) development specialists. Third, students (by January 1975) will join the professionals and paraprofessionals on the student development team. A program will be initiated whereby students will receive both training and practice in being an effective friend. Counselors and student development specialists will be completely decentralized by September 1974 with only a few counselors remaining in centralized counseling centers or offices. Academic advisors will remain centralized and adjacent to the other registration operations so that students' informational and College business needs may be served from one location on each campus. A formula-based staffing model for all student development programs will be developed and operational by July 1, 1975.

The Broward Learning Information System (BLIS) which was initiated in January 1974 as a computerized vocational information placement system will be expanded and fully operational on all campus locations by September 1975. Both the placement and follow-up function and responsibilities outlined by the Division of Community Colleges will be met and discharged by this date.

The orientation of new students will be transferred to the Office of College Articulation on July 1, 1974. Primary attention will focus on the continuous orientation process which begins in the middle and high schools of the county and orientation will be accomplished while the prospective student is still in secondary school. On campus orientation will be significantly altered and will consist primarily of orientation to on and off campus services and activities available. Responsibility for on-campus orientation will be shared by the Office of Articulation and the Student Activities office.

The international student program will be expanded through recruitment especially in our western hemisphere countries, and by the beginning of the fall term 1974 the College will need a full-time international student coordinator to assist the expected 300-400 international students our recruitment has produced.

The Intercollegiate Athletic program will continue to grow, but an expanded extramural/intramural program will require campus level full-time staff commitments. By July 1, 1975 one intramural/extramural coordinator will be required to serve Central and North Campuses and by July 1, 1976 a full-time person will be required for all campuses having 3000+ headcount. Additional intercollegiate extramural sports activities will be added on the following approximate timetable: July 1, 1974 - Soccer (Central) - July 1, 1974 - Wrestling (North) - July 1, 1975 - Sailing (All Campuses) - July 1, 1975 - Swimming (All Campuses) - July 1, 1975 - Soccer (North) - July 1, 1975 - Track or Baseball (North). Coaches for these sports will be employed on the dates indicated.

Women's sports activities will continue to be expanded and grants-in-aid (scholarships) will be awarded women athletes using essentially the same criteria as those used for male athletes by July 1, 1974.

The student activities offices on all campuses will be staffed with paraprofessionals by July 1, 1974. A college-wide Student Development Consultant and a Director of Student Activities will serve as facilitators of various student activities. Emphasis will be shifted to a leadership development model similar to that described in the Student Development Course Proposal currently under study. Specific training programs will be developed by August 1974 for all advisors to student organizations and activities.

Student Government structures will be modified during the summer of 1974 to accomodate a leadership development concept. Student Government "power" will be de-emphasized and opportunities to learn and develop additional leadership and communication skills will be used as the paramount criterion. It appears that student financial aid from federal sources will continue to shrink and compensating adjustments will be made in staffing. By July 1, 1975 it is expected that campuses in excess of 4000 headcount will be staffed by one full-time assistant director and 1-1/2 clerical personnel. Campuses having less than 4000 headcount will be staffed by one paraprofessional student financial aid specialist. A college-wide Director of Financial Aid & Career Services will coordinate and direct all Financial Aid programs.

The student health service will continue to operate essentially as a first-aid station on campuses of more than 3000 headcount. One full-time registered nurse will be provided. Campuses having more than 7000 headcount will have an additional part-time nurse for evening duty. Community agencies will be encouraged to establish health-related facilities on campuses or to accept student referrals.

FACILITIES Collegewide (College Administrative offices) Space for college-wide administrative student development personnel is already inadequate. By July 1, 1974 an additional 400 sq. feet will be required.

North Campus The remodeling of the interim building should proceed and adequate hot meal preparation and serving areas provided. In addition, student lounge and recreation space should be programmed in this facility until a hospitality center or its equivalent can be constructed. This facility will be required when headcount reaches 4000. Decentralization of student development staff should follow the plan outlined earlier and adequate office space with appropriate furnishings should be provided in areas immediately contiguous to teaching faculty.

Central Campus The hospitality center of Central Campus should be nominally remodeled by September 1974 to induce a more appropriate atmosphere. The existing patio on the west side of the Hospitality Center should be covered and recreational equipment (ping pong, pool tables, football, and the like) should be purchased. This area should be constructed so as to be open during daytime and evening hours and secure during evenings and weekends. An addition to the Hospitality Center (10,000 sq. ft.) will be needed by 1976.

Decentralization of the student development staff should parallel the plan outlined earlier in this section.

No other facilities are anticipated except for office space required for the various programs (e.g., BLIS and the like) mentioned earlier.

Exhibit VI-1 summarizes in chart form the Student Development timetable, program/location, staff requirement, facilities, and approximate cost.

TIMING	PROGRAM/LOCATION	STAFF	FACILITIES	APPROX. COST
2-1-74	Student Development Central Campus	Dean of Student Development		18,000-23,000 Level II
2-1-74	Student Development North Campus	Acting Dean of Student Development (from current staff)	120 sq. ft.	
7-1-74	Student Development North Campus	Dean of Student Development	300 sq. ft.	18,000-23,000 Level II
8-1-74	International Students (College-wide)	Coordinator/Director	120 sq. ft.	12,500-21,000 Level III
7-1-74	Athletics-Central	Soccer Coach		1000-1200 Supplement
7-1-74	Athletics-North	Wrestling Coach		1,000-1,200 Supplement
7-1-74	Financial Aid Central	Assistant Director		11,000-16,000 Level IV
7-1-74	Student Health Central	1/2 Nurse		4,500-5,000
1-1-75	Student Development (College-wide)	Peer Counseling 1:500 (7) North (15) Central (3) South	?	25 fee waivers for 2 terms = 6000
7-1-74	Student Activities Central	Student Activities Specialist		7,500-8,000
7-1-75	Student Health North	Nurse	200 sq. ft.	8,500
7-1-75	Student Activities North	Student Activities Specialist	250 sq. ft.	7,500-8,000
7-1-75	Athletics North & Central	Intramural Coordinator		1,000-1,200 Supplement
7-1-75	Athletics-North	Sailing Coach		1,000-1,200 Supplement
7-1-75	Athletics (College-wide)	Swimming Coach		1,000-1,200 Supplement
7-1-75	Athletics - North	Soccer Coach		1,000-1200 Supplement
7-1-75	Athletics - North	Track or Baseball		1,000-1,200 Supplement

NOTE: Summary does not include new positions in Advisement and Counlseling inasmuch as we are currently constructing a formula-based model for these areas.

1/28/74

CHAPTER VII

FACILITIES AND CAPITAL OUTLAY PRIORITIES

CHAPTER VII

PROJECTIONS FOR FACILITIES

ASSUMPTIONS

The projections set forth below are made on the basis of anticipated growth and the needs consequent thereto. The projections are made independent of whether the necessary funds for construction of the facilities will be forthcoming.

The per square foot cost of $40.00 was used uniformly throughout the projections even though this cost may vary with the passing of time. The uncertain conditions of the market and the economy suggested we use this uniform cost. As the costs vary from year to year, adjustments will have to be made to keep the projections current.

Priorities were established in the two classifications, Priority I and Priority II, with Priority I being the highest need.

Within each priority facilities were identified by nature, size, cost and location. Each projected facility was listed in the time sequence in which it should be constructed.

Facilities were not listed by specific fiscal years since this appeared impractical in light of the fact there is no assurance of the sequence in timing construction funds will be allocated by the State.

An appropriate inflation factor should be added annually to costs as set forth in this document. If there is a building recommended in a particular priority and if it were not constructed for at least five years from the current date and the inflation rate is 5%, then 25% would have to be added to the estimated cost for inflation.

It should be observed that the College will make extensive use of leased facilities for centers and outreach classes. This will enable construction funds to be retained for permanent locations. Furthermore, this leasing of facilities will give the College greater flexibility in delivering service to the entire district.

Basic equipment for each building will approximate 10% (20% for laboratories) of the total cost of the building. These costs have been added in connection with each building and listed "basic equipment".

Currently several building projects are in various stages and are not included in the projections. These facilities are listed as follows: buildings 16 and 22, North Campus; Criminal Justice Institute, second phase construction; aquatic complex, Central Campus.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PROJECTIONS

In 1969 the Rothrock, Reynolds, and Reynolds Report (RRR) was prepared and adopted by the District Board of Trustees and by the Division of Community Colleges subject to some changes indicated in Amendment No. 2 to the Proposed Plant Program issued in May, 1970, by the Department of Education.

The RRR Report forecost an enrollment growth to 24,100 students (headcount) through 1978-79 and proposed an expansion for the period totalling $49,689,122 in capital expenditures, including land, construction cost, major renovations, site improvements, and basic equipment. Exhibit 38 details these costs as summarized by the Development Office. Cost projections for land acquisition in the RRR Report are completely unrealistic. Enrollment projections in the Report appear to be generally accurate for headcount but in error for full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment. There appears to be an error in projecting FTE of approximately positive 30 percent. This in part, if not whole, can be accounted for by the change in the mix of students since the Report was prepared. The RRR Report used historical patterns and failed to take into account the change in enrollment mix consequent upon the College's change in thrust to the comprehensive, urban community college concept.

Projections for costs approximate $47,956,940 and reflect the changes not contemplated in the RRR Report. To this should be added the actual expenditures for construction since the RRR Report was completed. This approximates $3,562,254 and would give a comparable amount of $49,790,194 for updated projections in relation to the RRR Report. Basic to the projections by this Committee is the new mix of students which should remain relatively constant through the period for these projections. There might possibly be a shift downward in the percentage of FTE to total headcount enrollment as the College seeks to meet the educational needs of the total community. However, it is believed any downward shift will not be of the magnitude to affect materially the projections made.

The Department of Education's projections appear to be more conservative than will be the case in headcount enrollment and more nearly correct in FTE than the RRR Report. Revised projections are more conservative than the RRR Report and more nearly compare with the State's projections, but they are slightly more optimistic than the State's. The revised projections reflect actual conditions as of the end of Term I, 1973. Projections are believed to be very realistic.

FACILITIES BY LOCATION, NATURE, SIZE, COST, AND PRIORITY

PRIORITY I

Facility	Square Feet	Cost At $10.00 Per Square Foot
NORTH CAMPUS		
Administration/Student Services (3 stories)		
This building should also provide for student services, food service, and related activities.	24,300	$972,000.00
Basic Equipment		194,400.00
Teaching/Auditorium and Gymnasium (3 stories)	36,000	1,440,000.00
This building should provide an auditorium/gymnasium combination and classrooms. It should be approximately 120 x 160 feet. Sufficient chairs to seat up to 1,200 people should be provided. Also, audio, stage, and lighting should be provided for auditorium use.		
Basic Equipment		144,000.00
Playing fields should be provided: softball, baseball, golf, soccer, track, etc.		175,000.00
Communications/Business Administration (2 stories)	32,400	1,296,000.00
This complex would be buildings 8 and 15 in the long range plans, which buildings will be used ultimately for library/learning resources.		
Basic Equipment		259,920.00
Allied Health (1 story)	8,100	324,000.00
Basic Equipment		64,800.00
Fine Arts Classroom Building (2 stories)	16,200	648,000.00.
Basic Equipment		129,600.00
		$5,647,720.00

Projections for Facilities 1973 - 1982
(Priority I)

Facility		
CENTRAL CAMPUS		
Fine Arts Building This facility would primarily be for music and non-art activities. The current fine arts building would be devoted primarily to art and related activities.	20,000	$800,000.00
Basic Equipment		160,000.00
Allied Health	12,000	480,000.00
Basic Equipment		96,000.00
Library/Learning Resources Building The recommendation is that the current building be enlarged by connecting the recommended new facility to it. This would permit better utilization of the current building and would not demand as much new construction as an entire new library/learning resources complex.	25,000	1,000,000.00
Basic Equipment		100,000.00
Patio Annex to Hospitality Center This would be a covered area constructed on the west side and adjoining the Hospitality Center to be used primarily for games and student activities.	5,000	100,000.00 (@ $20.00)
Basic Equipment		10,000.00
Annex to Hospitality Center This would be a building immediately to the west of the Annex set forth above and south and adjoined to the Bookstore. The building would provide for student meeting rooms, recreation areas, and similar activities, or this possibly could be a second story addition to the Hospitality Center.	10,000	400,000.00
Basic Equipment		40,000.00
		$3,186,000.00

Projections for Facilities 1973 - 1982
(Priority I)

Facility	Square Feet	Cost @ $40.00 Per Square Foot
SOUTH CAMPUS		
Master Campus Plan		$50,000.00
A master plan consultant will be engaged to draft a complete master plan to be used for construction of the total campus.		
Multipurpose Facility (2 stories)	40,000	1,600,000.00
Currently funds are set aside for the construction of a building having approximately 40,000 square feet. This would be a multipurpose facility housing all functions and would enable the South Campus to start immediately upon its construction.		
Basic Equipment (includes $50,000 for laboratories)		210,000.00
Service Center Building	10,000	400,000.00
This facility would be essentially to provide for support services for the operation of the campus.		
Basic Equipment		40,000.00
Teaching/Auditorium and Gymnasium (3 stories)	36,000	1,440,000.00
This building should provide an auditorium/gymnasium combination and classrooms. It should be approximately 120 x 160 feet. Sufficient chairs to seat up to 1,200 people should be provided. Also, audio, stage, and lighting should be provided for auditorium use.		
Basic Equipment		144,000.00
Playing fields should be provided: softball, baseball, golf, soccer, track, etc.		175,000.00
Fine Arts Building	20,000	800,000.00
Basic Equipment		160,000.00
Administrative/Student Services Building	30,000	1,200,000.00
This building would also provide for essential services in the area of student development, cafeteria, and similar activities.		
Basic Equipment		140,000.00
Mathematics/Science/General Classroom Building	20,000	$800,000.00
Basic Equipment		160,000.00
		$7,319,000.00

Projections for Facilities 1973 - 1982
(Priority I)

Facility	Square Feet	Cost @ $40.00 Per Square Foot
COLLEGE		
Expand and possibly acquire the building in which the Fort Lauderdale Center and Administrative Offices are housed.		$3,000,000.00
Basic Equipment (5%)		150,000.00
Performing Arts/Auditorium Complex This building should be available for use by the entire College. Because of the stringent funding restrictions, possibly this could be in connection with private foundations or entities, some governmental agency, or could be constructed by the College at an off-campus location.		3,000,000.00
Basic Equipment		600,000.00
Criminal Justice Institute, Phase 3 This will complete the third planned section of the Criminal Justice Institute to serve the entire county.	10,000	400,000.00
Basic Equipment		40,000.00
Grounds landscaping, sidewalks, lighting, parking, and other site improvements should be provided when the buildings are constructed.		2,600,000.00
Building Renovations, Remodeling, and Repairs for Priority I (College-wide) There must be a current program of building renovation so as to keep all buildings in excellent condition with good roofs exteriors, floors, and walls.		750,000.00
		$10,540,000.00

PRIORITY II

Facility	Square Feet	Cost @ $40.00 Per Square Foot
NORTH CAMPUS		
Mathematics/Science Building (2 stories)	16,200	$648,000.00
Basic Equipment		129,600.00
Canopy for Library Complex This enclosure would provide a reading and traffic room for the entire library/learning resources complex of four buildings, 8, 9, 15, and 16.	12,000	480,000.00
Basic Equipment		48,000.00
Aquatic Complex This complex should include lockers, bath house, diving pool, swimming pool, sun deck (poolside), and bleacher facilities.		400,000.00
Basic Equipment		40,000.00
		$1,745,600.00
CENTRAL CAMPUS		
Covered Walkways It is envisioned that walkways connecting the Hospitality Center, the Library, Student Services Building, Science Complex, and Classroom C Building would be constructed with the possibility of providing office space above at the second level as needed and appropriate. The cost is merely an estimate not based on definitive data.		$800,000.00
Dangerous Chemical Building	200	4,000.00 (@ $20)
		$804,000.00
SOUTH CAMPUS		
Technical/Allied Health Building	20,000	$800,000.00
Basic Equipment		160,000.00
Business Administration/General Building	20,000	800,000.00
Basic Equipment		80,000.00
Aquatic Complex This complex should include lockers, bath house, diving pool, swimming pool, sundeck (poolside), and bleacher facilities.		400,000.00
Basic Equipment		40,000.00
		$2,280,000.00

Projections for Facilities 1973 - 1982
(Priority II)

COLLEGE	Square Feet	Cost @ $40.00 Per Square Foot
Building Renovation, Remodeling, and Repairs for Priority II (College-wide)		$750,000.00
There must be a current program of building renovations so as to keep all buildings in excellent condition with good roofs, exteriors, floors, and walls.		

PRIORITIES I AND II

COLLEGE	
Contingency	$6,000,000.00
Includes unanticipated costs and possible alternate programs and site acquisitions.	
Depreciation	9,684,620.00
This is calculated to include depreciation for all facilities on all locations. This includes cumulative total from the date of the first construction on any site. Refer to RRR, Volume III, page 80ff for rationale.	
	$15,684,620.00
GRAND TOTAL	$47,956,940.00

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
RRR and '73/'74 FACILITIES UPDATE

To accommodate the enrollment growth forecast of 24,100 students for the period 1969/70 through 1978/79, RRR proposed a college expansion for the ten-year period of $49,689,122 in capital expenditures comprised of:

- —Equipment for Educational Purposes and a depreciation factor for same
- —Land Purchase
- —Site Improvements
- —Major Renovations
- —New Buildings
- —Basic Equipment to New Buildings
- —Depreciation on Site Improvement, Buildings and Basic Equipment

Of the above expenditures, $43,900,500 was designated during the ten-year period for:

- —Purchase of land for the South Campus and an Administration Building Site
- —Site development for the North and South Campus
- —Remodeling and construction of building on the Central Campus
- —Construction of new buildings on the North and South Campus
- —Construction of a new Off-Campus Administration Building

Of the above expenditures, $3,693,000 was designated for acquisition and land development costs including $150,000 for the College Administration Building's Land Purchase and Site Development. The South Campus costs for land purchase and site development costs were $150,000 with the estimated per acre cost of $6,000 for a 65 acre site = $390,000.

The construction cost program, by campus, required from 1969 through 1979 is summarized below and were based on an inflationary annual rate increase of five percent with a 78/79 cost per square foot (including architectural design fees) of $40.60.

Comparative Analysis

Location	Estimated Total Cost
Central Campus	$ 7,674,786
North Campus	$14,987,720
South Campus	$ 8,914,340
Administration Building	$ 577,500
	$32,154,346

Exhibit VII-1 facilities projections analysis, prepared by the BCC Development Office shows square footage and building costs (not including architectural or equipment costs) amounting to $30,041,408 for campus construction as extracted from RRR reports.

Exhibit VII-2 is a comparative analysis of updated priorities for facilities construction and remodeling by campus as projected for 73/82 with comparison to RRR original projection and actual construction completed.

BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE UPDATE TEN-YEAR PROJECTIONS ANALYSIS

FACILITIES

		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
SQUARE FOOTAGE & BUILDING COSTS	CENTRAL		140,200 SF Fine Arts ($2,994,000) Library ($1,519,840)	34,450 SF Re D-P ($51,450) Library ($295,000)	42,600 SF Bookstr Add. ($595,000) Phy. Ed. ($591,500) Math & Sc. ($304,500)	6,100 SF Stu Cen Add ($222,400)				6,573,690
	N. CAMPUS	44,350SF Int Cen Ser $262,698) Gen. Clsrm. ($1,341,325	88,350 SF Library ($1,526,280) Gen Clsrm (947,560) Cen. Serv ($300,735)	186,000 SF Adm. Bldg. ($470,400) Fine Arts ($2,402,400) Phy Ed (1,680,000) Math & Sci ($1,696,800)		113,700 SF Stu Center ($2,074,800) Para Med & Pub. Serv. ($2,063,880)				14,766,878
	S. CAMPUS				111,200 SF Library ($1,043,000) Gen Clsrm ($2,019,500) Cen Ser - P ($472,500)	98,100 SF Phy Ed ($1,244,880) Math & Sci ($2,325,960)		40,700 SF Stu. Center ($1,595,000)		8,700,840
	Dist. Admin.		23,600 SF Admin. ($577,500)							
		44,350 SF	252,150 SF	220,450SF	153,800 SF	217,980 SF		40,700 SF		30,041,408

Buildings	Sq. Ft.	Costs
NORTH CAMPUS		
Library	47,000	$1,526,280
General Classroom	68,300	2,288,885
Central Services	17,000	300,735
Power Plant	10,200	262,698
Math & Science	50,500	1,696,800
Fine Arts	71,500	2,402,400
Administration	14,000	470,400
Gym, H-PE-R	50,000	1,680,000
Student Center	57,000	2,074,800
Paramedical Tech & Public Service	56,700	2,063,880
TOTALS	442,600	14,766,878
CENTRAL CAMPUS		
Fine Arts	93,000	$2,994,000
Library	47,200	1,519,840
Math & Sc Add	8,700	304,500
Gym Addition	16,900	591,500
Bookstore Add	17,000	595,000
Student Cen Add	6,100	222,400
Remodel OP	4,950	51,450
Remodel Library	29,500	295,000
TOTALS	223,350	6,573,690
SOUTH CAMPUS		
Library	29,800	1,043,000
General Classroom	57,700	2,019,500
Central Serv.	13,500	
Power Plant	10,200	472,500
Gym, H-PE-R	34,200	1,244,880
Math & Science	63,900	2,325,960
Student Center	40,700	1,595,000
TOTALS	250,000	8,700,840
COLLEGE	-0-	-0-
GRAND TOTALS	915,950	$30,041,408

Completed since '69	Sq. Ft.	Costs
Inter	11,807	$269,784
Library	13,548	263,024
Engineer Tech	17,402	660,442
Business Adm	18,546	703,859
Physical Ed.	7,745	65,756
	69,048	$1,962,865
Horticular	200	$4,651
Stud. Serv.	34,317	974,221
Crim. Justice	10,919	373,704
Lecture Hall	13,660	238,341
Observ.	213	8,472
	59,309	$1,599,389
	128,357	$3,562,254

Priority 1	Sq.Ft.	Costs
NORTH CAMPUS		
Admin./Stud. Serv.	24,300	$972,000
Basic Equipment		194,400
Teach/Audit/Gym	36,000	1,440,000
Basic Equipment		144,000
Playing Fields		175,000
Comm/Bus. Admin.	32,400	1,296,000
Basic Equipment		259,920
Allied Health	8,100	324,000
Basic Equipment		64,800
Fine Arts Clsrm	16,200	648,000
Basic Equipment		129,600
TOTALS	117,000	$5,647,720
CENTRAL CAMPUS		
Fine Arts	20,000	$800,000
Basic Equipment		160,000
Allied Health	12,000	480,000
Basic Equipment		96,000
Learn/Lib Resources	25,000	1,000,000
Basic Equipment		100,000
Patio Annex to Hosp.	5,000	100,000
Basic Equipment		10,000
Annex to Hosp. Ctr	10,000	400,000
Basic Equipment		40,000
TOTALS	72,000	$3,186,000
SOUTH CAMPUS		
Master Campus Plan		$50,000
Multipurpose Fac.	40,000	1,600,000
Basic Equipment		210,000
Serv. Cntr. Bldg.	10,000	400,000
Basic Equipment		40,000
Teach/Aud & Gym	36,000	1,440,000
Basic Equipment		144,000
Playing Fields		175,000
Fine Arts Bldg	20,000	800,000
Basic Equipment		160,000
Admin/Stu. Serv.	30,000	1,200,000
Basic Equipment		140,000
Math Sc/Gen. Clss.	20,000	800,000
Basic Equipment		160,000
TOTALS	156,000	$7,319,000
COLLEGE		
Expansion		$3,000,000
Basic Equipment		150,000
Perf Arts/Audit Complex		3,000,000
Basic Equipment		600,000
Criminal Justice	10,000	400,000
Basic Equipment		40,000
Site Improvements		2,600,000
Bldg Renovations, Etc.		750,000
	10,000	$10,540,000
Priority I Total	355,000	$26,692,720

Priority II	Sq.Ft.	Cost
Math & Science	16,200	$648,000
Basic Equip.		129,600
Canopy for Library	12,000	480,000
Basic Equipment		48,000
Aquatic Complex		400,000
Basic Equipment		40,000
	28,200	$1,745,600
Covered Walkways		$800,000
Dangerous Chemical Bldg.	200	4,000
	200	$804,000
Tech/Allied Health	20,000	$800,000
Basic Equipment		160,000
Bus. Adm/Genl. Bldg.	20,000	800,000
Basic Equipment		80,000
Aquatic Complex		400,000
Basic Equipment		40,000
	40,000	$2,280,000
Renovation, Etc.		$750,000
		$750,000
Priority II Total	68,400	$5,579,000

COLLEGE PRIORITIES I AND II

Contingency	$6,000,000 00
Depreciation	9,684,620 00
	$15,684,620.00
GRAND TOTAL PRIORITIES I	$26,692,720 00
GRAND TOTAL PRIORITIES II	$5,579,600 00
GRAND TOTAL	$47,956,940 00

CHAPTER VIII

ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

CHAPTER VIII

ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

This chapter presents the organization and staffing planning for the development of Broward Community College. The organizational structure will adjust to correspond with the specific organizational relationships required to administer effectively the affairs of the College during each period of growth in student enrollment and facilities operations.

Organizational Structure

Exhibit VIII-1 sets forth the present organization of Broward Community College for policy and program development and control.

The District Board of Trustees for Broward Community College, consisting of five members, is responsible for the determination of policy and programs and for the direction of the College through the President.

Descriptions of duties and responsibilities of positions shown on the Chart in Exhibit 36 may be found in the College's FACULTY, STAFF HANDBOOK.

Exhibits VIII-2 and 3 set forth the organization of the Central and North Campuses.

As soon as a site is finalized for a South Campus and it appears timely and feasible to do so, a Chief Administrative Officer and supportive personnel will be appointed to begin planning for the operation of a South Campus.

The organizational structure that has evolved through recommendations contained in the 1968-69 TEN YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT appears to be a very viable one and no major changes appear to be necessary for future development–although it will be necessary to make amendments and add supportive positions as the College continues to grow.

The present organizational structure reflects recommendations contained in the 1968-69 TEN YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT for an off-site College Administration facility. Leased facilities were occupied in May 1973 in downtown Fort Lauderdale. This facility serves as an urban center with classrooms on lower floors and College Administrative Offices on the fifth and sixth floors.

Academic Organization and Staffing

Present academic organization is shown in the organizational charts for the campuses and College administration as shown in Exhibits VIII-1, VIII-2, and VIII-3. Academic reorganization has been under study and organizational changes will be inserted in this document as implemented.

The current ratio of teachers to students is one FTE faculty to 27 FTE students. Some small and special areas (nursing for instance) have a smaller teacher to student ratio by necessity.

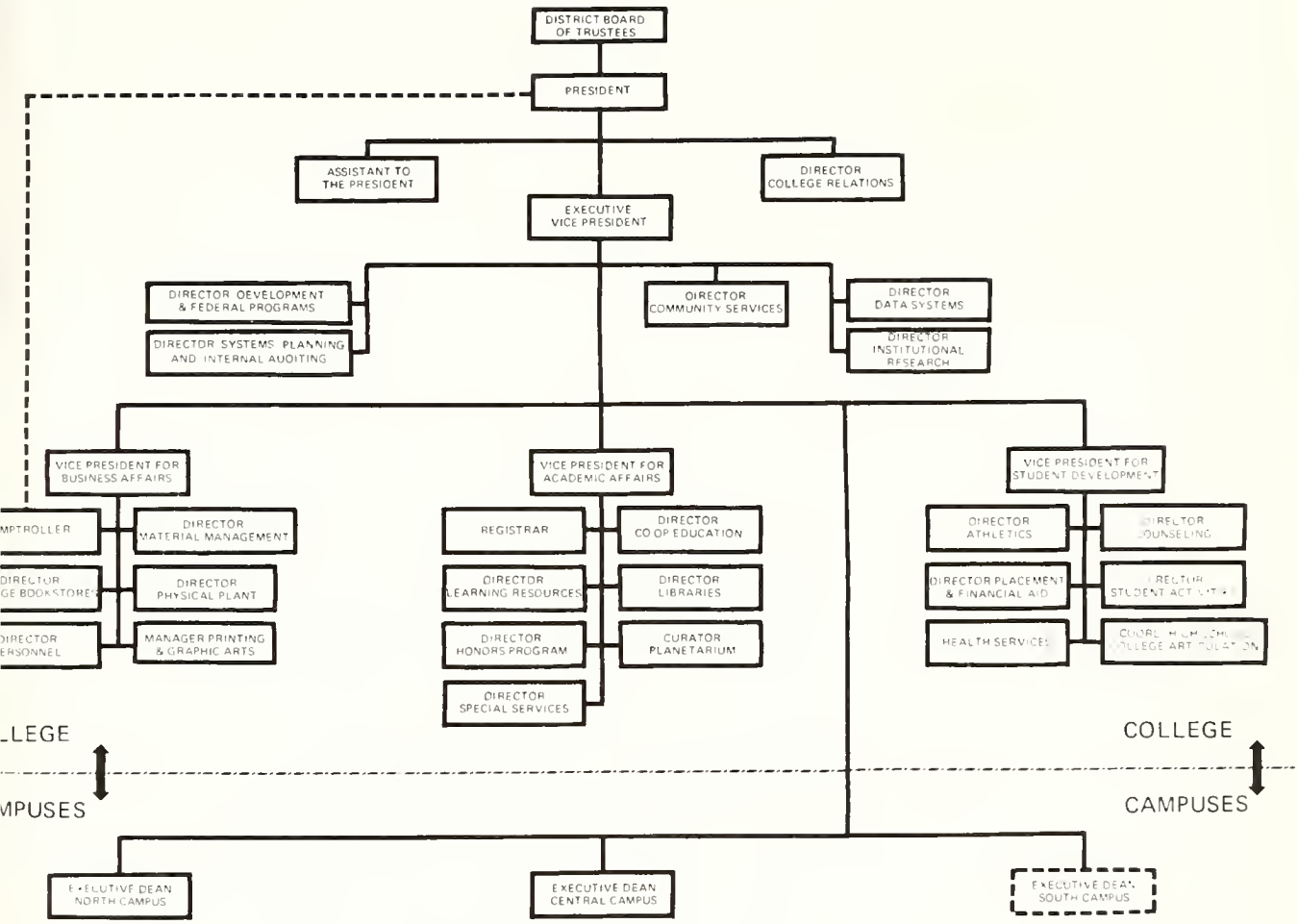
Instructional staffing requirements are being developed in conjunction with PPBS for the next seven years and this information will be inserted in this document when available.

Support Staffing

Careful planning will continue to precede additions of secretarial, clerical and physical plant employees. Consultants have been used in the past to make recommendations and to verify staffing plans. A ratio of one to one support staff to instructional staff exists for the 1973-74 year and an attempt will always be made adequately to staff in order to meet the needs of the various departments on campuses and in centers within budgetary limitations.

ARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
OF ORGANIZATION
ective July 1 1973)

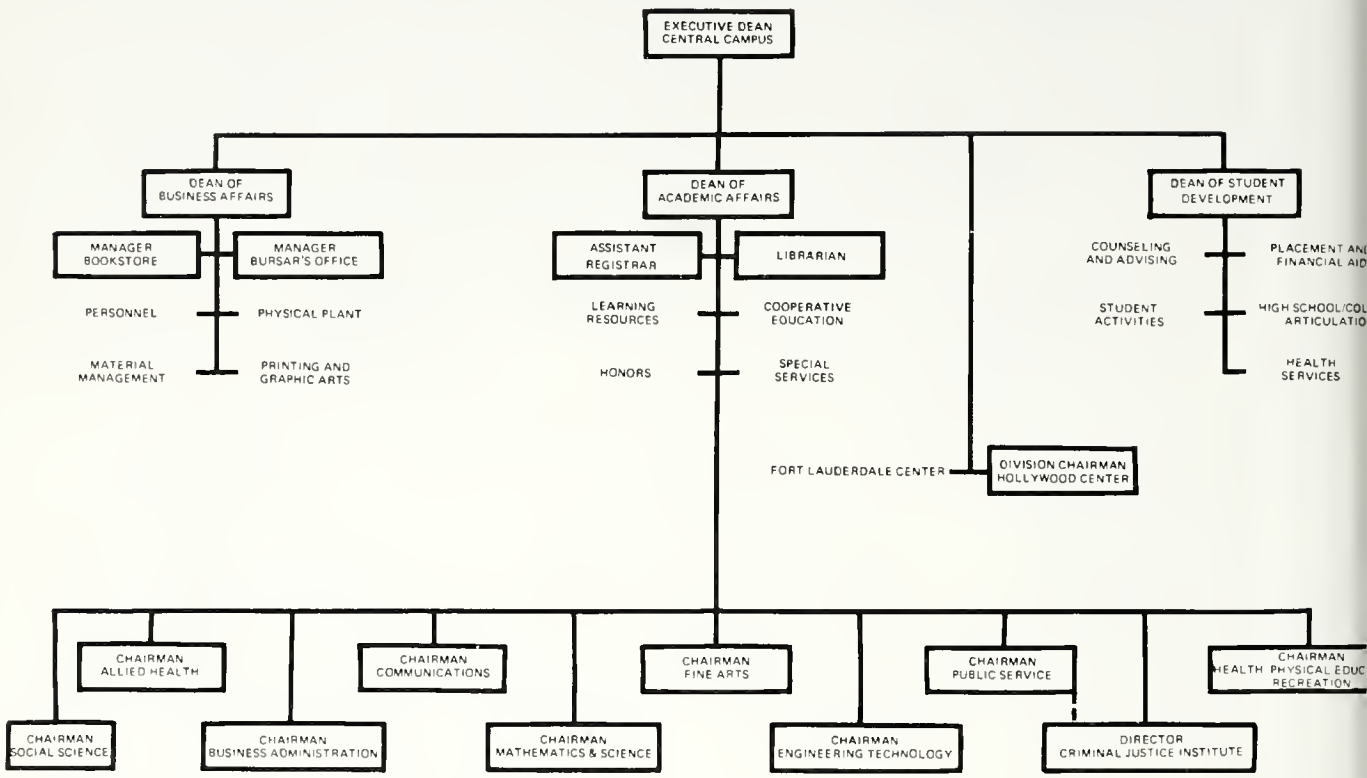
A
1 COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION



BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
(Effective July 1, 1973)

A

2 CENTRAL CAMPUS ORGANIZATION



NOTES

1 The Vice Presidents for Business Affairs and Student Development shall serve on both campuses as Deans in their respective roles

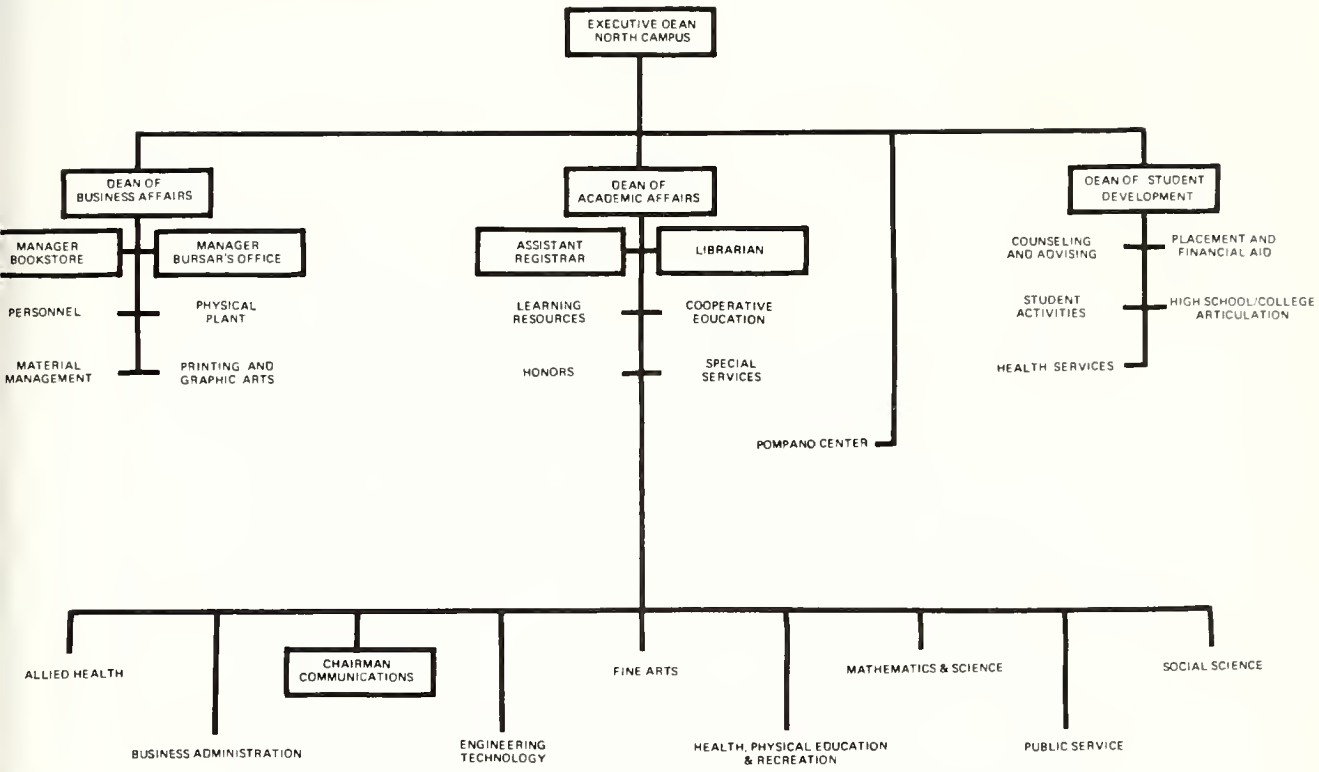
2 Boxes indicate a responsible officer for this function. No box indicates the function occurs under the official indicated

3 The Executive Dean is the Chief Administrative Officer on the campus who exercises general supervision of all officers and functions on the campus

WARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE

LE OF ORGANIZATION
Effective July 1, 1975)

A
3 NORTH CAMPUS ORGANIZATION



ES

The Vice Presidents for Business Affairs and Student Development shall serve on both campuses as Deans in their respective roles

Boxes indicate a responsible officer for this function No box indicates the function occurs under the official indicated

The Executive Dean is the Chief Administrative Officer on the campus who exercises general supervision of all officers and functions on the campus

APPENDICES

EMPLOYMENT DATA

NATIONAL

STATE

COUNTY

ESTIMATED JOB REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

1970-1975 [a]

Classification	1970 Estimated Job Requirements	1975 Estimated Job Requirements	Percent Change 1970-75	Average Annual Openings	Estimated Replacement Needs[b]
Science and Research					
Life Sciences					
Life Scientists	181,600	210,600	16.0	5,800	9,400
Biochemists	12,000	14,500	20.8	500	200
Physical Sciences					
Astronomers	1,500	1,750	16.7	50	50
Chemists	142,000	172,000	21.1	6,000	6,800
Geologists	23,600	25,600	8.5	400	400
Geophysicists	7,100	7,850	10.5	150	150
Oceanographers	6,000	8,000	33.3	400	100
Meteorologists	4,200	4,700	11.9	100	100
Physicists	49,800	61,800	24.1	2,400	2,200
Social					
Anthropologists	3,200	3,700	15.6	100	100
Economists	33,800	40,800	20.7	1,400	800
Geographers	4,100	4,600	12.2	100	100
Political Scientists	12,300	14,550	18.3	450	350
Mathematicians	72,000	89,500	24.3	3,500	4,900
Sociologists	10,600	12,100	14.1	300	300
Statisticians	24,800	29,300	34.4	900	700
Education and Technology					
Engineers					
Aerospace	66,800	71,300	6.7	900	500
Agricultural	12,400	13,400	8.1	200	200
Chemical	52,200	57,700	10.5	1,100	500
Civil	194,800	231,800	19.0	7,400	4,100
Industrial	131,000	158,500	21.0	5,500	1,700
Mechanical	225,400	251,400	11.5	5,200	3,400
Mining	5,050	5,175	2.5	25	75
Electrical	249,000	296,500	19.1	9,500	3,000
Health					
Dieticians	32,000	37,000	15.6	1,000	1,700
Physicians	321,000	386,000	20.2	13,000	7,000
Sanitarians	10,600	12,100	14.1	300	300
Natural Resource Managers					
Foresters	26,200	29,200	11.4	600	400
Forestry Aides	14,200	17,200	21.1	600	300
Range Managers	4,200	4,700	11.9	100	100
Planners					
Architects	36,600	43,100	17.8	1,300	1,000
Landscape Architects	9,000	10,250	13.9	250	250
Urban Planners	8,200	11,200	36.6	600	200
Technology and Implementation					
Technicians					
Engineering and Science	664,000	774,000	16.6	22,000	9,000
Instrument Repairmen	90,800	105,300	16.0	2,900	1,700
Equipment Operation					
Inspectors--Manufacturing	593,400	614,400	3.5	4,200	15,000
Stationary Engineers	262,500	268,750	2.4	1,250	5,800
Waste Water Treatment Plant Operators	26,300	33,300	26.6	1,400	1,100

[a] Based on projections made in Occupational Manpower and Training Needs, Bulletin 1701, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1971. BLS estimated employment in 1968 was adjusted by the average openings 1968 to 1980 to obtain 1970 and 1975 estimated requirements.

[b] Estimated replacement needs are not reflected in the estimated job requirements. This information is provided only to give some idea of the number of workers who will be required for replacement of those who retire, die, terminate, etc.

EXPANSION, REPLACEMENT, AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT NEEDS BY OCCUPATION IN FLORIDA FROM 1968 TO 1975.

OCCUPATION	EXPANSION NEEDS 1968-1975	REPLACEMENT NEEDS 1968-1975	TOTAL NEEDS 1968-1975	AVERAGE PER YEAR
Totals	627,000	546,810	1,173,810	195,942
Professional, Technical, & Kindred	124,510	73,280	197,790	28,255
Engineers, technical	13,000	3,710	16,710	2,387
Engineers, aeronautical	830	110	940	134
Engineers, chemical	250	60	310	44
Engineers, civil	2,850	950	3,770	538
Engineers, electrical	3,830	1,060	4,890	698
Engineers, industrial	1,090	270	1,360	194
Engineers, mechanical	1,630	560	2,190	312
Engineers, metallurgical	110	30	140	20
Engineers, mining	40	10	50	7
Other engineers, technical workers	2,400	660	3,060	437
Medical & other health workers	13,840	19,070	32,910	4,701
Dentists	620	540	1,160	165
Dietitians, nutritionists	290	400	690	98
Nurses, professional	7,300	11,060	18,360	2,622
Optometrists	70	100	170	24
Osteopaths	40	30	70	10
Pharmacists	290	550	840	120
Physicians, surgeons	2,350	2,440	4,790	684
Psychologists	210	80	290	41
Technical, medical, & dental	2,970	2,990	5,960	851
Veterinarians	120	120	240	34
Other medical & health workers	420	760	340	48
Teachers	42,070	25,480	67,550	9,650
Teachers, elementary	17,570	14,510	32,080	4,582
Teachers, secondary	14,320	6,810	21,130	3,018
Teachers, college	5,830	1,840	7,670	1,095
Teachers, other	4,350	2,320	6,670	952
Natural scientists	2,310	380	2,690	384
Chemists	750	170	920	131
Agricultural scientists	200	50	250	35
Biological scientists	390	60	450	77
Geologists, geophysicists	110	20	130	18
Mathematicians	520	30	550	78
Physicists	320	30	350	50
Other natural scientists	20	20	40	5
Social scientists	610	150	760	108
Economists	190	60	250	35
Statisticians, actuaries	170	40	210	30
Other social scientists	250	50	300	42
Technicians except medical & dental	12,270	2,360	14,630	2,090
Draftsmen	2,730	430	3,160	451
Surveyors	1,240	340	1,580	225
Air traffic controllers	250	40	290	41
Radio operators	460	60	520	74
Technicians, other	7,590	1,490	9,080	1,297
Other professional, technical, & kindred	40,410	22,130	62,540	8,934
Accountants & auditors	7,300	3,850	11,150	1,592
Airplane pilots, navigators	1,210	440	1,650	235
Architects	400	280	680	97
Clergymen	2,090	1,410	3,500	500
Designers except design draftsmen	910	250	1,160	165
Editors & reporters	820	750	1,570	224
Lawyers & judges	1,620	1,740	3,360	480
Librarians	1,620	1,310	2,930	418
Personnel & labor relations workers	1,440	800	2,240	320
Photographers	130	290	420	60
Social & welfare workers	1100	1,220	2,320	331
Workers in art, entertainment	9,230	5,160	14,390	2,055
Professional, technical, kindred, n.e.c	12,540	4,630	17,170	2,452

EXPANSION, REPLACEMENT, AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT NEEDS BY OCCUPATION IN FLORIDA FROM 1968 TO 1975

OCCUPATION	EXPANSION NEEDS 1968-1975	REPLACEMENT NEEDS 1968-1975	TOTAL NEEDS 1968-1975	AVERAGE PER YEAR
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	60,460	51,430	111,890	15,984
Conductors, railroad	-160	200	40	5
Officers, pilots, engineers, ship	360	400	760	108
Creditmen	760	470	1,230	175
Purchasing agents	580	600	1,180	168
Postmasters & assistants	-20	150	130	18
Managers, officials, proprietors, n.e.c.	58,940	49,610	108,550	15,507
Clerical & Kindred Workers	103,780	119,400	223,180	31,882
Stenographers, typists, secretaries	29,570	40,210	69,780	9,968
Office machine operators	3,600	2,890	6,490	927
Other clerical, kindred workers	70,610	76,300	146,910	20,987
Accounting clerks	3,020	3,970	6,990	998
Bookkeepers, hand	7,940	9,000	16,940	2,420
Bank tellers	2,400	2,110	4,510	644
Cashiers	12,720	11,510	24,230	3,461
Mail carriers	740	820	1,560	222
Postal clerks	440	990	1,430	204
Shipping, receiving clerks	1,110	830	1,940	277
Telephone operators	3,850	5,630	9,480	1,354
Clerical & kindred, n.e.c.	38,390	41,440	79,830	11,404
Sales Workers	70,300	49,040	119,340	17,048
Other sales workers, n.e.c.	37,200	36,900	74,100	10,585
Craftsmen, Foremen, & Kindred	102,220	48,750	150,970	21,567
Construction craftsmen	38,230	17,080	55,310	7,901
Carpenters	11,120	6,030	17,150	2,450
Brickmasons, stone, tile setters	3,850	1,050	4,900	700
Cement, concrete finishers	1,490	370	1,860	265
Electricians	4,040	1,780	5,820	831
Excavating, grading machine operators	4,350	1,190	5,540	791
Painters & paperhangers	4,050	3,660	7,710	1,101
Plasterers	2,080	630	2,710	387
Plumbers & pipefitters	4,750	1,500	6,250	892
Roofers & slaters	1,640	570	2,210	315
Structural metalworkers	860	300	1,160	165
Foremen, n.e.c.	12,820	6,320	19,140	2,734
Metalworking, craftsmen except mechanics	7,380	3,130	10,510	1,501
Machinists & related occupations	1,470	1,170	2,640	377
Blacksmiths, forgemen, hammermen	0	50	50	7
Boilermakers	190	80	270	38
Heat treaters, annealers, temperers	10	10	20	3
Millwrights	290	140	430	61
Molders, metal (except coremakers)	50	40	90	12
Pattern makers, metal & wood	70	40	110	15
Rollers & roll hands	20	10	30	4
Sheet metal workers	4,650	1,300	5,950	850
Toolmakers, diemakers, setters	630	290	920	131
Mechanics & repairmen	31,760	14,400	46,160	6,594
Airplane mechanics & repairmen	2,770	1,140	3,910	558
Motor vehicle mechanics	6,480	2,960	9,440	1,348
Office machine mechanics	500	100	600	85
Radio & T.V. mechanics	1,290	400	1,690	241
Railroad & car shop mechanics	-80	100	20	3
Other mechanics & repairmen	20,800	9,700	30,500	4,357
Printing trades craftsmen	980	860	1,840	262
Compositors & typesetters	190	480	670	95
Electrotypers & stereotypers	-10	20	10	1
Engravers except photoengravers	90	40	130	18
Photoengravers, lithographers	400	130	530	76
Pressmen & plate printers	310	190	500	71
Transportation & public utility craftsmen	3,940	1,360	5,300	757
Linemen & servicemen	4,190	1,080	5,270	752
Locomotive engineers	-90	270	180	25

EXPANSION, REPLACEMENT, AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT NEEDS BY OCCUPATION IN FLORIDA FROM 1968 TO 1975

OCCUPATION	EXPANSION NEEDS 1968-1975	REPLACEMENT NEEDS 1968-1975	TOTAL NEEDS 1968-1975	AVERAGE PER YEAR
Locomotive firemen	-160	10	-150	-21
Other craftsmen & kindred workers	7,110	5,600	12,710	1,815
Bakers	510	760	1,270	181
Cabinetmakers	650	650	1,300	185
Cranemen, derrick, hoistmen	1,130	430	1,560	222
Glaziers	510	120	630	90
Jewelers & watchmakers	230	250	480	68
Loomfixers	0	0	0	0
Opticians, lens grinders	250	120	370	52
Inspectors, log & lumber	30	50	80	11
Inspectors, other	1,140	750	1,890	270
Upholsterers	480	320	800	114
Craftsmen, kindred, n.e.c.	2,180	2,150	4,330	618
Operatives & Kindred Workers	78,240	55,190	133,430	19,061
Drivers & Deliverymen	25,640	9,880	35,520	5,074
Drivers, bus, truck, tractor	19,670	6,740	26,410	3,772
Deliverymen, routemen	5,970	3,140	9,110	1,301
Transportation & public utility operators	10	340	350	50
Brakemen, switchmen	-90	80	-10	-1
Powerstation operators	140	110	250	35
Sailors & deck hands	-40	150	110	15
Semi-skilled metalworkers	8,030	3,480	11,510	1,644
Assemblers, metalworking Class A	1,080	750	1,830	261
Assemblers, metalworking Class B	720	560	1,280	182
Inspectors, metalworking Class B	1,070	220	1,290	184
Machine tool operators Class B	460	270	730	104
Electroplaters	660	280	940	134
Electroplater helpers	460	300	760	108
Furnacemen, smeltermen	30	20	50	7
Heaters, metal	10	0	10	1
Welders, flamecutters	3,540	1,080	4,620	660
Semi-skilled textile occupations	5,210	5,120	10,330	1,475
Knitters, loopers, toppers	-20	90	70	10
Spinners, textile	-30	30	0	0
Weavers, textile	0	10	10	1
Sewers & Stitchers, manufacturing	5,260	4,990	10,250	1,464
Other operatives & kindred	39,350	36,370	75,720	10,817
Asbestos, insulation workers	360	80	440	62
Attendant auto service & park	3,850	1,220	5,070	724
Blasters & powdermen	110	30	140	20
Laundry, dry cleaning operators	2,360	4,790	7,150	1,021
Mine operatives, laborers, n.e.c.	870	270	1,140	162
Meat cutters, except meat packers	1,320	1,060	2,380	340
Operatives & kindred, n.e.c.	30,480	28,920	59,400	8,485
Service Workers	75,040	116,280	191,320	27,331
Private household workers, n.e.c.	-5,720	32,690	26,970	3,852
Protective service workers	6,860	5,640	12,500	1,785
Firemen	1,440	710	2,150	307
Policemen, other law enforcement officers	2,920	1,540	4,460	637
Guards, watchmen, doorkeepers	2,500	3,390	5,890	841
Food service workers	28,250	27,500	55,750	7,964
Bartenders	1,590	1,200	2,790	398
Cooks except private household	8,910	8,140	17,050	2,435
Counter, fountain workers	2,470	2,690	5,160	737
Waiters, waitresses	15,280	15,470	30,750	4,392
Other service workers	45,650	50,450	96,100	13,728
Airline stewards, stewardesses	1,570	1,440	3,010	430
Attendance, hospital & other	8,080	7,770	15,850	2,264
Charwomen & cleaners	1,760	2,220	3,980	568
Janitors & sextons	6,070	6,540	12,610	1,801
Nurses, practical	2,180	4,700	6,880	982
Other service workers, n.e.c.	25,990	27,780	53,770	7,681
Laborers except Farm & Mine	18,910	15,880	34,790	4,970
Farmers & Farm Workers	-6,460	17,560	11,100	1,585

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

This section deals with current local, state, and national employment trends and their relevance to curriculum planning at BCC. A true perspective for academic program planning must be equated by the local occupational demands of industry, business, and the professions and the occupational preferences expressed by the prospective student. The charts indicate the estimated demands by BCC Districts for workers in the occupational classification listed below, and are followed by a student survey of occupational preferences. Those occupations not listed may be assumed to be neither shortage nor surplus occupations.

1. Professional and Managerial Occupations
2. Skilled and Semi-Skilled Occupations
3. Clerical and Sales Occupations
4. Service Occupations

CODE

A. Strong demand for workers. Serious shortage of qualified applicants.
B. Good job opportunities. Local supply of qualified applicants inadequate.
C. Occupation is important in area, but local supply of workers inadequate.
D. Some job opportunities, but supply of qualified workers exceeds the demand.
E. Very few or no workers employed in occupation in this area.

PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

CENTRAL & NORTH DISTRICT

A	B	C	D	E
Nurse, Pract. Nurse, Regis. Pharmacist, Regis. Physical Ther.	Draftsman, Arch. Engineer, Civil Estimator Med. Technologist Tech. Chem Lab Technician X-ray	Accountant CP Accountant Cost Accountant Gen. Counselor Dentist's Assist. Draftsman Ht.Vt. " Mechanic " Tool Design Engineer A/C " Industrial " Mechanical Lawyer Librarian Manager Hotel " Motel " Rest. " Ret. Store Purchasing Agent Soc. Welfare Work Surveyor System Analyst Teacher Voc. Sch. Technician Qual.	Conservationist Controller Draftsman Elect " Electrical Engineer Elect. " Electronic " Sales Int. Designer Dec. Engineer Struct Manager, Office " Personnel " Production " Trainee Programmer Super. Constr. Teacher Elem. Sch. " Second Sch. Technician Elect. " Electronics " Ind. Engr. " Instrument " Mech. Eng.	Admin. Assist. Agronomist Biologist Bus. Executive Chemist Chemist Assist. Dietition Draftsman, Aero Engineer, " Engineer, Chem Geologist Illustrator Manager Traffic Mathematician Oceanographer Photographer Pilot, Airplane Psychologist Public Relations Radio/TV Announ. Teacher Col. Univ.

SOUTH DISTRICT

A	B	C	D	E
	Medical Technol. Nurse, L.P. Nurse, Regis.	Accountant CP Accountant Cost Accountant Gen. Dentist's Assist Draftsman Arch " Mechanical Engineer, Mech. Manager Hotel " Motel " Rest. " Trainee Pharmacist Reg. Physical Therapist Soc/Welfare Work Surveyor Technician Xray	Business Exec. Controller Counselor Draftsman, Elec. " Electronic " Heat & Vent. " Tool Design Engineer, AC " Civil " Electrical " Electronic " Structural Estimator Interior Dec. & Des. Lawyer Manager, Office " Personnel " Production " Retail Stor. Purchasing Agent Supt. Construction Teacher, Elem. " Secondary " Vocational Technician, Elec.	Adm. Asst. Agronomist Biologist Chemist Chem. Asst. Conservation Dietition- Draft, Aeron. Engineer, " " Chem. " Indus. " Sales Geologist Illustrator Librarian Manager, Tra. Mathematics Oceanographer Photographer Pilot, Air Programmer Psychol. Clin. Public Rel. Radio/TV Ann. Systems Anal. Teacher, HE Technician, " Chem. Lab " Electric. " Industry " Instrum. " Mech. Eng. " Qual. Co.

SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS

CENTRAL & NORTH DISTRICT

A	B	C	D	E
Carpenter Mechanic Dies	Auto Body Repair Baker Elec. Appl Service Electrician Glazier Plain Mech. Mechanic auto " Eng. Eq. " Ref. & AC " Truck Office Machine Op Serv Stat. Attend. Sheet Metal Work Upholsterer	Alteration M/W Cement Finisher Constrct. Work Dragline Oper. Dry Cleaner Drywall Finisher Gas App. Service & Repair Lathe Operator Machinist Mainten. Man Bldg. Millwright Offset-Press Man Operating Eng. Painter Painter, Spray Plumber Printer Radio Repairman Roofer Screw Mach. Op. Sewing Mach. Op. Tele. Equip. Inst. Terrazzo Worker Tile Setter Tire Recapper Tool & Die Maker Truck Driver Hvy. Truck Drive Lgt. Turret-Lathe Op TV Serv. Repair Welder	Block Mason Bricklayer Bulldozer Oper. Cabinetmaker Citrus Picker Dental Lab Tech Electronics Assm Electronics Mech. Factory Worker Instrumental Repair Laborer Lineman Motor Grader Op Photolithograph Plasterer Punch Drill Press Sewing Mach Rep. Shoe Repairman	Elec. Power Plant Elect. Aircraft Garment Cutter Mech. Aircraft Eng " " Jet Pipe Fitter Sewage Plant Op Sheet Metal Worker Stationary Eng Watchmaker Water Treatment Op

SOUTH DISTRICT

A	B	C	D	E
	Auto Body Repair Baker Dry Cleaner Sewing Mach. Op.	Alter. Man/Wom. Cabinetmaker Elec. Appl. Serv. Electrician Laborer Machinist Maint. Man Bldg. Mech. Automobile Mech. Diesel " Refrig. A/C Mechanic Truck Offset Press Man Printer Punch Drill Pres Serv Sta. Attnt. Tire Recapper Tool Die Maker Truck Driver Hvy. Truck Driver Lgt. Turret Lathe Op TV Serv Repair Upholsterer Watchmaker Welder	Block Mason Bricklayer Bulldozer Oper. Cement Finisher Constr. Worker Dental Lab Tech. Dragline Op. Drywall Finisher Elect. Assembler Factory Worker Gas Appl Serv Rep Glazier Lathe Operator Lineman Maint. Mechanic Motor Grader Op. Operating Eng Painter Painter, Spray Plasterer Plumber Roofer Sheet Metal Worker Tele. Equip. Inst. Terrazzo Worker Tile Setter	Citrus Picker Elec. Pow. Plt. Elect. Aircraft Elect. Mech. Garment Cutter Instr. Repair Mech. Aircraft " Jet " Eng. Equip. Millwright Office Mach. Photolithographic Pipe Fitter Radio Repairman Screw Mach. Op Sewage Plt Op. Sewing Mach. Repair Sheet Metal Work Shoe Repairman Stationary Eng. Water Treat Op.

CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS

CENTRAL & NORTH DISTRICT

A	B	C	D	E
Parts Clerk Salesman Comm.	Bank Teller Bookkeeper " Mach. Oper. Clerk Gen. Ofc. Clerk Hotel Clerk-Typist Collector Rater Ins. Secretary Stenographer Steno-Bookpr.	Cashier Clerk Acntg. Clerk Billing Clerk Credit Clerk Payroll Clerk Rec. Ship. Clerk Stock Dispatcher Food Bev. Chkr. Grocery Clerk Mach. Op. Billing " " Keypunch Receptionist Salesman Driver Salesperson Tele. Operator Tele. Solicitor Transcr. Mach. Operator	Address.Multi. Claim Adjustor Claim Exam. Clerk File Clerk General Clerk Product. Digital Comp.Op. Sales Clerk Salesman	Mach Oper Add Mach Oper Calcul Mach Oper Tab Super Mach. Rec. Unit Underwriter

SOUTH DISTRICT

A	B	C	D	E
	Clerk Hotel	Bank Teller Bookpng. Mach. Cashier Clerk Acntng. Clerk Billing Clerk Payroll Clerk Credit Clerk Gen. Ofc. Clerk Rec/Ship Clerk Stock Clerk-Typist Collector Food Bev. Chkr. Grocery Clerk Mach. Op. Keypnch. Parts Clerk Rater Insurance Sales Clerk Salesman Comm. Salesman Driver Salesperson Secretary Stenographer Steno-Bookpr. Telephone Op. Telephone Solic. Transcr. Mach. Op.	Add. Multi Op. Bookkeeper Clerk File Clerk General Clerk Prod. Dispatcher Mach Oper Add Mach Oper Billing Mach Oper Tab Receptionist Salesman	Claim Adjust Claim Examine Digital Com. O. Super Mach. Rec. Underwriter

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

CENTRAL & NORTH DISTRICT

A	B	C	D	E
		Bus Boy Chambermaid, Hot Cook, Short Order Countergirl/ Man Cafe. Countergirl/ Man Lnchrm. Dishwasher Housekeeper Ht. Houseman, Hot/ Motel Janitor Meat Cutter Nurses Aide Orderly Policeman Porter Presser Silk Wool Salad Girl/Man Waiter/Waitress Watchman/Guard	Barber Barmaid Bartender Bellman Chef Chef Pastry Cook Cosmetologist Fireman Hostess Kitchen Hlpr Lifeguard Sandwich Man/Girl Soda Dispens.	Car Hop Masseur Steward

SOUTH DISTRICT

A	B	C	D	E
	Chmbr. Maid, Motel Cook Cook, Shrt. Order Cosmetologist Dishwasher Houseman Kitchen Hlpr. Porter Presser, Silk/Wl Salad Girl/Man Waiter/Waitress	Barber Barmaid Bus Boy Chef Chef Pastry Countergirl/ Man Cafe. Countergirl/ Man Lnchrm Fireman Hostess Housekeeper, H. Janitor Meat Cutter Nurse Aid Orderly Policeman Sandwich Man/Girl Watchman/Guard	Bartender Bellman Lifeguard Masseur Steward	Car Hop Soda Dispenser

MISCELLANEOUS DATA FOR PLANNING

FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND OTHER RECEIPTS FOR EDUCATION AND GENERAL OPERATIONS
1972-73

REVENUE BY SOURCE									
	STATE		LOCAL						TOTAL REVENUE NON-REV. RECEIPTS AND BEGINNING BALANCE
COLLEGE	MFP	OTHER (1)	STUDENT FEES	LOCAL GOV.	OTHER (2)	FEDERAL GOVT	TOTAL REVENUES	NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS (3)	
BREVARD	5,560,749	3,412	1,545,476		253,269	344,137	7,707,043		8,715,309
BROWARD	6,597,758	3,367	2,355,478	13,154	154,226	217,918	9,341,901	125,430	10,268,979
CENTRAL FLORIDA	1,827,264	946	308,821		51,875	152,417	2,341,323	19,761	2,782,892
CHIPOLA	1,405,885		223,163		78,204	111,311	1,818,563		1,965,164
DAYTONA BEACH	3,679,468		836,976		259,481	200,281	4,976,206		5,821,657
EDISON	1,538,002	781	484,473		72,551	61,958	2,157,765	728	2,644,274
FLA JC @ JAX.	11,053,476	5,611	1,909,403		299,589	1,171,215	14,439,294		15,311,456
FLORIDA KEYS	721,141		219,426		25,435	271,507	1,237,509	43,877	1,581,837
GULF COAST	1,843,055		409,314		41,369	84,396	2,378,134	28,964	2,766,324
HILLSBOROUGH	4,635,417		1,317,692		75,006	375,637	6,403,752	45,449	7,060,498
INDIAN RIVER	2,283,643	45,146	521,265		227,636	397,465	3,475,155	118,390	3,738,999
LAKE CITY	1,894,951	969	426,403		45,421	377,309	2,745,053	62,970	3,236,238
LAKE SUMTER	868,469	436	247,759		22,575	24,169	1,163,408	2,829	1,433,747
MANATEE	2,346,990	27,374	804,539		158,348	95,989	3,433,240	38,963	4,278,100
MIAMI-DADE	24,029,602	17,408	9,065,825	6,486	1,172,237	2,635,922	36,927,480	79,079	40,823,299
NORTH FLORIDA	1,215,672	617	204,563		21,491	159,300	1,601,643	30	1,819,765
OKALOOSA-WALTON	2,084,359	1,081	453,937		49,279	97,094	2,685,750	6	3,245,785
PALM BEACH	4,313,251	70,045	1,417,495		122,464	47,822	5,971,077	35,801	7,347,378
PASCO HERNANDO	395,244	212	121,814		1,271	36,912	555,453	750	563,983
PENSACOLA	5,990,544	66,688	1,551,022	92,387	311,796	305,929	8,318,366		9,101,780
POLK	2,578,717	1,316	799,850	590	64,624	122,280	3,567,377	276	4,178,620
SANTE FE	4,733,211	2,450	1,438,088		71,428	654,314	6,899,491	61,916	7,756,305
SEMINOLE	2,560,333	1,334	666,548	126	24,566	400,813	3,653,720	23,346	4,757,792
SOUTH FLORIDA	657,032	341	121,766		21,862	59,504	860,505		1,060,171
ST. JOHNS	1,126,540	30,998	247,091		26,517	29,921	1,461,067	1,233	1,777,793
ST. PETERSBURG	7,588,870	41,961	2,646,374		337,160	504,781	11,119,146	35,145	11,743,032
TALLAHASSEE	1,767,834	893	518,848		111,644	126,636	2,525,855		3,059,476
VALENCIA	3,093,768		1,080,125		87,889	266,334	4,528,116		4,780,024
TOTALS	108,391,245	323,386	31,943,534	112,743	4,189,213	9,333,271	154,293,392	724,943	173,620,677
PERCENTAGES	70.27	.19	20.70	.07	2.72	6.05	100.00		

(1) Includes: States Voc. Ed. Improvement Fund, CO&DS Administrative Charges withheld by State
(2) Includes: Rents, services, interest and gain or loss on investments
(3) Includes: Prior years refunds and transfer from other funds

FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGES: STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES
GENERAL AND RESTRICTED CURRENT FUNDS 1972-73

COLLEGE	GENERAL ADMIN.	STUDENT SERVICES	GENERAL EXPENSE	PHYSICAL PLANT	LEARNING RESOURCES	INSTRUCTION			ACTIVITIES RELATED TO INSTRUCT.	OTHER	TOTAL E & G EXPENSES	TRANSFERS	TOTAL EXPENSES TRANSFERS & BALANCES
						COLLEGE PARALLEL	OCCUPATIONAL	ADULT					
Brevard													
Salaries	432,676	523,124	145,466	409,381	266,696	1,782,383	1,143,272	179,429			4,882,427		
Current Expenses	98,339	40,897	726,348	377,710	71,898	104,870	159,359	17,744			1,597,165	1,294,500	
Capital Outlay	11,110	7,260	19,558	74,479	193,690	30,872	99,993	2,197			439,159		
Total	542,125	571,281	891,372	861,570	532,284	1,918,125	1,402,624	199,370			6,918,751	1,294,500	8,715,309
Broward													
Salaries	415,093	741,476	72,275	562,992	372,126	3,393,597	734,155	50,366		162,566	6,504,646		
Current Expenses	196,949	323,125	589,819	426,795	35,803	175,006	41,155	5,887		14,970	1,809,509	474,328	
Capital Outlay	8,619	11,466	13,111	45,193	135,070	37,181	6,743	65,213		56,164	378,760		
Total	620,661	1,076,067	675,205	1,034,980	542,999	3,605,784	782,053	121,466		233,700	8,692,915	474,328	10,268,979
Central Florida													
Salaries	149,326	158,079	54,846	119,527	82,392	524,337	352,375	206,541		4,967	1,652,390		
Current Expenses	5,857	2,919	257,686	99,082	15,156	27,747	22,691	2,698	2,940		437,776	80,244	
Capital Outlay	2,963	2,649	721	16,199	37,171	11,581	57,605	316			129,205		
Total	158,146	163,647	313,253	234,808	134,719	563,665	432,671	210,555	2,940	4,967	2,219,371	80,244	2,782,892
Chipola													
Salaries	79,689	107,808	37,763	95,198	78,899	705,154	206,317	4,414			1,315,242		
Current Expenses	6,197	6,556	190,774	86,589	8,607	26,995	15,788	2,899	18,686		363,091	85,142	
Capital Outlay	1,662	1,703	156	8,882	29,102	11,252	10,050	357			63,164		
Total	87,548	116,067	228,693	190,669	116,608	743,401	232,155	7,670	18,686		1,741,497	85,142	1,965,164
Daytona Beach													
Salaries	297,487	335,135	201,199	239,324	149,841	1,003,111	1,217,327	385,140		78,399	3,906,963		
Current Expenses	36,928	43,046	253,368	262,027	24,257	122,812	153,713	34,962	47,794	55,473	1,034,380	55,473	
Capital Outlay	265	642	2,197	1,187	20,073	9,330	72,378	9,753			115,825		
Total	334,680	378,823	456,764	502,538	194,171	1,135,253	1,443,418	429,855	47,794	133,872	5,057,168	55,473	5,821,657
Edison													
Salaries	155,370	181,360	53,128	98,711	88,373	568,569	202,275	70,416	42,173	17,017	1,477,392		
Current Expenses	23,827	27,904	198,240	133,501	12,472	39,821	29,246	16,235		12,908	494,154	13,020	
Capital Outlay	3,524	3,244	7,031	12,688	34,861	16,167	26,634	1,623		188	105,960		
Total	182,721	212,508	258,399	244,900	135,706	624,557	258,155	88,274	42,173	30,113	2,077,506	13,020	2,644,274
Florida JC – Jax.													
Salaries	649,569	1,073,275.	159,509	659,882	327,837	2,564,554	2,385,445	1,257,651			9,077,722		
Current Expenses	104,516	126,721	1,099,029	385,957	79,446	309,071	579,959	222,075			2,906,774	1,069,803	
Capital Outlay	18,642	24,501	13,141	49,917	256,717	110,095	285,592	45,218			803,823		
Total	772,727	1,224,497	1,271,679	1,095,756	664,000	2,983,720	3,250,996	1,524,944			12,788,319	1,069,803	15,311,456
Florida Keys													
Salaries	138,737	159,035	25,934	69,484	36,835	280,009	157,259	80,991			948,284		
Current Expenses	23,083	19,141	112,203	40,995	10,973	41,918	43,637	40,792			332,742	48,969	
Capital Outlay	1,410	275	22,963	2,976	5,663	2,893	32,515	3,188			71,883		
Total	163,230	178,451	161,100	113,455	53,471	324,820	233,411	124,971			1,352,909	48,969	1,581,837
Gulf Coast													
Salaries	142,856	160,371	50,149	120,967	68,535	718,056	277,254	59,639			1,597,827		
Current Expenses	18,698	23,244	76,215	115,491	11,184	84,445	69,314	27,855			426,446	309,992	
Capital Outlay	818	231	1,256	10,243	35,196	14,806	49,898	1,943			114,391		
Total	162,372	183,846	127,620	246,701	114,915	817,307	396,466	89,437			2,138,664	309,992	2,760,324

FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGES: STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES
GENERAL AND RESTRICTED CURRENT FUNDS, 1972-73

COLLEGE	GENERAL ADMIN.	STUDENT SERVICES	GENERAL EXPENSE	PHYSICAL PLANT	LEARNING RESOURCES	INSTRUCTION			ACTIVITIES RELATED TO INSTRUCT.	OTHER	TOTAL E & G EXPENSES	TRANSFERS	TOTAL EXPENSES TRANSFERS & BALANCES
						COLLEGE PARALLEL	OCCUPATIONAL	ADULT					
Hillsborough													
Salaries	505,069	394,875	76,659	269,554	231,776	1,925,258	724,359	112,665			4,240,215		
Current Expenses	104,828	77,404	302,697	437,277	79,040	343,318	135,688	29,973			1,510,225	185,499	
Capital Outlay	20,380	512	17,356	6,742	132,501	15,217	126,218	3,602			322,528		
Total	630,277	472,791	396,712	813,573	443,317	2,283,793	986,265	146,240			6,072,968	185,499	7,060,498
Indian River													
Salaries	195,369	160,205	18,650	95,856	101,397	554,433	291,746	302,278		151,360	1,871,294		
Current Expenses	62,228	18,563	271,455	191,544	17,669	56,438	70,217	122,704		14,613	815,431	99,998	
Capital Outlay	9,364	1,815	4,009	382,584	52,432	8,946	54,571	23,146			536,867		
Total	266,961	180,583	294,114	669,984	171,498	619,817	416,534	448,128		155,973	3,223,592	99,998	3,738,999
Lake City													
Salaries	130,413	191,629	49,672	129,471	62,880	524,418	523,784	159,273			1,781,540		
Current Expenses	19,514	10,217	286,717	119,094	18,644	94,789	86,456	5,665			641,096	68,479	
Capital Outlay	1,688	4,036	7,625	6,076	45,473	42,057	34,066				141,021		
Total	151,615	205,882	344,014	254,641	126,997	661,264	654,306	164,938			2,563,657	68,479	3,236,238
Lake Sumter													
Salaries	87,957	119,519	36,725	59,946	45,212	484,371		22,813			856,543		
Current Expenses	12,844	55,212	45,053	53,930	10,902	59,790		5,058			242,789	5,284	
Capital Outlay	812	336	11,875	982	20,648	3,277		7,754			45,684		
Total	101,613	175,067	93,653	114,858	76,762	547,438		35,625			1,145,016	5,284	1,433,747
Manatee													
Salaries	201,450	256,178	110,860	206,882	90,171	946,848	439,426	46,128			2,297,943		
Current Expenses	19,159	14,635	363,199	178,597	24,409	78,458	58,025	2,979			739,461	241,727	
Capital Outlay	1,557	1,098	73,010	20,680	55,887	121,916	52,768	47			326,963		
Total	222,166	271,911	547,069	406,159	170,467	1,147,222	550,219	49,154			3,364,367	241,727	4,278,100
Miami-Dade													
Salaries		2,016,882	356,787	2,283,604	1,852,149	9,212,357	4,751,110	294,974	2,393,630		25,437,075		
Current Expenses		92,383	3,970,672	1,206,952	327,682	605,897	245,836	14,939	744,456		7,839,778	1,323,398	
Capital Outlay		4,287	525,501	30,561	424,693	278,980	49,182		233,409		1,570,899		
Total		2,113,552	4,852,960	3,521,117	2,604,524	10,097,234	5,046,128	309,913	3,371,495		34,847,752	1,323,398	40,823,299
North Florida													
Salaries	123,659	108,967	122,555	93,470	63,900	558,880		135,945			1,207,376		
Current Expenses	21,343	26,991	141,630	70,694	5,969	36,425		27,644			330,696	28	
Capital Outlay	999	436	8,755	2,043	17,499	10,229		42,609			82,570		
Total	146,001	136,394	272,940	166,207	87,368	605,534		206,198			1,620,642	28	1,819,765
Okaloosa-Walton													
Salaries	188,101	184,812	125,236	176,777	122,216	678,527	419,000	84,538			1,979,207		
Current Expenses	18,887	14,252	298,482	187,207	7,794	27,756	52,793	7,867	17,243		632,281	15,223	
Capital Outlay	3,209	45	19,845	3,203	50,574	19,638	30,408	5,365			132,287		
Total	210,197	199,109	443,563	367,187	180,584	725,921	502,201	97,770	17,243		2,743,775	15,223	3,245,785
Palm Beach													
Salaries	264,339	407,137	146,143	407,832	256,750	2,437,916	979,205	15,472			4,914,794		
Current Expenses	30,562	20,165	525,457	211,719	18,869	97,592	141,887				1,046,251	52,273	
Capital Outlay	11,725	9,944	3,714	21,357	105,677	61,525	80,249				294,171		
Total	306,626	437,246	675,314	640,888	381,296	2,597,033	1,201,341	15,472			6,255,216	52,273	7,347,378

FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGES: STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES
GENERAL AND RESTRICTED CURRENT FUNDS: 1972-73

COLLEGE	GENERAL ADMIN.	STUDENT SERVICES	GENERAL EXPENSE	PHYSICAL PLANT	LEARNING RESOURCES	INSTRUCTION			ACTIVITIES RELATED TO INSTRUCTIONAL	OTHER	TOTAL E&G EXPENSES	TRANSFERS	TOTAL EXPENSES TRANSFERS & BALANCES
						COLLEGE PARALLEL	OCCUPATIONAL	ADULT					
Pasco-Hernando													
Salaries	53,970	58,337			16,900	162,318	42,068	1,098			334,691		
Current Expense	12,880	15,405	47,950	1,984	2,807	25,166	10,591	295			117,078	750	
Capital Outlay	7,608	2,658	8,473		20,092	3,959	32,745				75,535		
Total	74,458	76,400	56,423	1,984	39,799	191,443	85,404	1,393			527,304	750	563,983
Pensacola													
Salaries	455,277	470,619	356,981	395,342	484,143	1,941,807	1,533,538	692,946			6,330,653		
Current Expense	41,088	40,089	746,034	313,919	107,551	108,612	201,218	84,357			1,642,868	229,603	
Capital Outlay	4,010	2,005	3,255	42,427	153,509	33,869	65,971	14,406			319,452		
Total	500,375	512,713	1,106,270	751,688	745,203	2,084,288	1,800,727	791,709			8,292,973	229,603	9,101,780
Polk													
Salaries	175,197	297,612	61,812	146,638	162,446	1,191,640	444,033	82,136			2,561,514		
Current Expenses	26,679	89,042	379,554	142,978	26,114	47,524	58,792	10,766			781,449	240,000	
Capital Outlay	2,253	3,414	2,627	2,509	72,856	16,726	44,658				145,043		
Total	204,129	390,068	443,993	292,125	261,416	1,255,890	547,483	92,902			3,488,006	240,000	4,178,620
St. Johns River													
Salaries	242,457	78,512	7,488	83,257	42,643	477,656	65,306				997,319		
Current Expenses	42,145	46,279	84,125	109,013	6,942	18,191	24,519				331,214	11,914	
Capital Outlay	2,384	540		7,889	11,958	32,886					55,657		
Total	286,986	125,331	91,613	200,159	61,543	528,733	89,825				1,384,190	11,914	1,777,793
St. Petersburg													
Salaries	483,493	1,142,138	374,214	534,891	346,601	4,567,607	1,009,268	493,447		2,775	8,954,434		
Current Expenses	28,584	38,254	1,077,509	305,459	23,332	170,471	154,824	74,300	3,383		1,876,116	46,640	
Capital Outlay	1,901	9,732	3,902	15,967	119,057	37,394	127,057	3,177			318,187		
Total	513,978	1,190,124	1,455,625	856,317	488,990	4,775,472	1,291,149	570,924	3,383	2,775	11,148,737	46,640	11,743,032
Santa Fe													
Salaries	333,266	618,814	139,452	481,045	280,163	1,948,708	870,409	300,954	6,577		4,979,388		
Current Expenses	48,397	73,097	456,332	388,364	80,811	108,625	117,380	54,835	225		1,328,166	70,486	
Capital Outlay	5,886	10,189	35,934	19,178	136,990	68,007	179,646	13,052			468,882		
Total	387,549	702,100	631,718	888,587	497,964	2,125,340	1,167,435	368,941	6,802		6,776,436	70,486	7,756,305
Seminole													
Salaries	120,212	243,951		164,244	93,084	858,300	450,329	330,239	64,325	21,210	2,345,894		
Current Expenses	14,714	23,398	216,765	52,053	33,516	102,325	114,831	138,644	40,365	2,166	738,777	670,000	
Capital Outlay	835	3,078	34,476	4,493	94,922	63,394	76,754	10,763	4,678	1,173	294,566		
Total	135,761	270,427	251,241	220,790	221,522	1,024,019	641,914	479,646	109,368	24,549	3,379,237	670,000	4,757,792
South Florida													
Salaries	71,997	53,043		26,570	28,377	201,266	133,811	29,521			544,585		
Current Expenses	11,038	7,157	12,405	43,378	3,856	24,354	34,714	1,192	7,804	21,719	167,617	10,090	
Capital Outlay	937	130	206	4,013	13,714	2,158	24,820	927			46,905		
Total	83,972	60,330	12,611	73,961	45,947	227,778	193,345	31,640	7,804	21,719	759,107	10,090	1,060,171
Tallahassee													
Salaries	172,356	178,390	45,331	121,814	139,965	1,087,583	143,428	15,710			1,904,574		
Current Expenses	42,699	25,137	204,652	95,209	19,071	62,042	8,196	68	7,537		464,611	58,796	
Capital Outlay	1,499	123	1,338	1,809	53,605	13,181	13,111				84,666		
Total	216,554	203,650	251,321	218,829	212,641	1,162,806	164,735	15,778	7,537		2,453,851	58,796	3,059,476

FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGES: STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES
GENERAL AND RESTRICTED CURRENT FUNDS: 1972-73

COLLEGE	GENERAL ADMIN.	STUDENT SERVICES	GENERAL EXPENSES	PHYSICAL PLANT	LEARNING RESOURCES	INSTRUCTION			ACTIVITIES RELATED TO INSTRUCTIONAL	OTHER	TOTAL E & G EXPENSES	TRANSFERS	TOTAL EXPENSES TRANSFERS & BALANCES
						COLLEGE PARALLEL	OCCUPATIONAL	ADULT					
Valencia													
Salaries	290,031	316,452	71,595	257,927	150,177	1,405,614	398,874	62,066		102,556	3,055,292		
Current Expense	23,095	24,523	435,001	155,008	17,774	98,301	35,791	6,887		41	796,421	55,391	
Capital Outlay	3,036	2,807	3,365	10,142	81,178	13,436	84,801	493			199,258		
Total	316,162	343,782	509,961	423,077	249,129	1,517,351	519,466	69,446		102,597	4,050,971	55,391	4,780,024
STATEWIDE TOTALS													
Salaries	8,830,998	10,737,735	2,900,429	8,310,583	6,042,484	42,705,277	19,905,373	5,476,790	2,506,705	540,850	107,957,224		
Current Expense	1,726,039	1,325,756	13,369,371	6,192,526	1,102,548	3,098,759	2,666,620	960,420	890,433	111,890	31,444,362	6,817,050	
Capital Outlay	153,382	109,156	845,400	804,399	2,410,808	1,090,972	1,718,433	255,149	238,087	57,525	7,683,311		
Grand Total	10,710,419	12,172,647	17,115,200	15,307,508	9,555,840	46,895,008	24,290,426	6,692,359	3,635,225	710,265	147,084,897	6,817,050	173,620,677
PERCENTAGE													
Salaries	6.00	7.30	1.97	5.65	4.11	29.03	13.53	3.73	1.70	.37	73.39		
Current Expense	1.17	.90	9.09	4.21	.75	2.11	1.81	.65	.61	.08	21.38		
Capital Outlay	.11	.08	.57	.55	1.64	.74	1.17	.17	.16	.04	5.23		
Total	7.28	8.28	11.63	10.41	6.50	31.88	16.51	4.55	2.47	.49	100.00		
(1) EXPENDITURES PER FT. Total 120,666	$88.76	$100.88	$141.84	$126.86	$79.19		$645.40		$30.13	$5.87	$1,218.93		
(2) EXPENDITURES PER FT. Avgd. For All Terms (116,163)	$92.20	$104.79	147.34	$131.78	$82.26		$670.42		$31.29	$6.11	$1,266.19		

(1) Based on Fall Plus Summer Registrations

(2) 1972-73 Cost Analysis

TABLE II

FLORIDA PUBLIC COMMUNITY/JUNIOR COLLEGES

Salaries for Selected Positions

1973-74

COLLEGE	PRESIDENT	VICE PRESIDENT	CHIEF ACADEMIC OFFICER	CHIEF BUSINESS OFFICER	CHIEF STUDENT AFFAIRS OFFICER	CHIEF LIBRARIAN LEARNING RESOURCES	CHIEF STUDENT RECORDS (Registrar)	DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brevard	33,000		23,000	23,000	16,300	18,900	18,100	18,700
Broward	33,120	29,700		25,000	25,000	21,000	20,000	
Central Florida	27,200		19,853	19,273	19,413	16,213	15,061	
Chipola	29,004		21,108	18,600	17,621	17,208	17,208	
Daytona Beach	32,000	23,366		23,931	20,000	17,100	19,900	19,900
Edison	30,000	25,500		18,600	20,500	16,500	15,649	
Florida JC @ Jacksonville	38,605		30,181	31,699	19,240	16,182	21,882	17,950
Florida Keys	31,185		22,750	22,750	16,500	16,252	15,700	
Gulf Coast	31,650	20,573	19,518	18,990	18,990	16,155	16,880	15,062
Hillsborough	33,246	25,000	25,000	26,404		15,900		
Indian River	30,000		23,500	23,000	23,250	14,475	11,000	16,500
Lake City	28,600	21,585	19,835	18,840	19,835	18,356	17,385	13,260
Lake-Sumter	28,500		21,420	18,830	20,030	16,580		18,830
Manatee	30,096	28,512	25,344	24,000	25,344		24,000	
Miami-Dade	46,241	36,497	32,314	28,800	22,801	22,718	19,643	18,671
North Florida	26,500		18,630	15,740	17,630	14,060		15,000
Okaloosa-Walton	29,600		20,157	21,029	20,116	16,804	16,355	
Palm Beach	29,187		24,320	23,800	22,760	21,560	21,560	
Pasco-Hernando	26,000		21,000	17,200	20,700	10,407	14,933	
Pensacola	34,500	28,000	24,500	25,000	24,500	14,500	18,900	18,300
Polk	29,000	24,000	20,500	21,500	21,500	16,300	17,320	17,320
St. Johns River	26,000	19,500	18,000	17,400	18,500	11,200	13,700	15,000
St. Petersburg	40,246		25,704	25,704	25,704	21,157	18,047	
Santa Fe	29,800		24,800	23,000	24,000		21,000	16,136
Seminole	28,500	20,640	21,231	20,640	20,371	17,683	17,092	
South Florida	30,606		22,135	16,355	14,215	17,307		17,490
Tallahassee	30,200		21,708	24,168	21,708	16,884	18,924	
Valencia	31,350	22,150		21,150	21,150	18,400	17,400	

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